# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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## DAILY GAZETTE.

### BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

**The Latest Dispatches from Various Quarters.**

—The health of the Archbishop of Canterbury is improving.

—The outstanding legal tenders yesterday amounted to $381,376,227.

—The remains of Lieutenant Robinson passed through Omaha last Tuesday evening.

—On an average twenty car loads of California barley are passing eastward through Omaha daily.

—John Nuslein, a German, committed suicide in Omaha last Wednesday night by a dose of rat-poison.

—The first annual session of the State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry of Missouri commenced at Boonville yesterday.

—Miss Howard, an American lady, has performed the perilous feat of attaining the summit of Yungfrau Mountain, in Switzerland.

—The Ohio State Grange at Xenia on Wednesday passed a resolution endorsing the women's temperance movement and pledging its support.

—The Marietta & Cincinnati, Dayton Short Line and Cincinnate & Baltimore Railroad stockholders have elected the old Board of Directors.

—The New York Assembly has voted down by a large majority an amendment to the Constitution extending the appointing power of the Governor.

—The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce has adopted resolutions protesting against the change by the Legislature of any law affecting the Southern Railroad.

—The distemper which prevails among the horses in New York city, and thought to be confined to stage and street car horses, is found in the stables of the leading express companies; also in livery and private stables.

—Petitions were in circulation on Change in Chicago on Wednesday, and received the signatures of several hundred members, appealing to Congress to adopt no measures for increasing the present volume of paper currency.

—The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the Collector of Customs at Baltimore to interpose no further objections to a trial trip of the steamer Edgar Stuart, provided an officer of the revenue accompany the steamer.

—The Ohio Constitutional Convention has passed the section on county and township organizations, requiring the Auditor, Treasurer and prosecuting attorney to be paid salaries, leaving the mode of compensation in other cases to legislative action.

—A sub committee of the Committee on Banking and Currency will begin next week an examination into the affairs of the First National Bank of Washington. They will propose certain written interrogatories, to be answered by the Secretary of the Treasury, Comptroller of the Currency and Receiver of the bank before summoning witnesses.

—In the House of the Ohio Legislature, on Wednesday, the House bill to punish by imprisonment in the penitentiary persons who maliciously place soap in steam boilers was passed. In the Senate the House bill to increase the fees of witnesses before Justices' Courts one dollar per day was indefinitely postponed. The Senate bill to repeal the act for the registry of births and deaths failed to pass.

—A disgraceful affair occurred in Cincinnati on Wednesday, the parties interested being A. B. Mullett, Supervising Architect, and Hon. Henry Kessler, of Cincinnati. Kessler was nominated by the President for postmaster of Cincinnati, but for some reason his name was withdrawn, and meeting Mr. Mullett on the street, accused him of being the cause of it. Mr. Mullett denied the charge, when Kessler called him a liar. Mullett resented it by hitting Kessler in the face, whereupon Kessler took Mullett by the hair and jerked him around pretty freely for a moment, and then the battle ended without either showing any signs of punishment.

—In the United States District Court at Springfield, Illinois, on Wednesday, Judge Treat rendered a decision in the case of the supervisors of Macoupin county for contempt of Court in refusing to obey a mandamus for the assessment of a tax to pay the interest on Court House bonds. The Judge assessed a fine of $1,000 each on the members of the board, and announced that unless they now obeyed the mandamus they would meet a severer judgment. Under the practice in the United States Courts and the Courts of Illinois the parties may give a bond for the payment of the fine within five months, and this the parties will doubtless do.

—The Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday made efforts to discover the perpetrators of the forged letters. It is understood suspicion has been directed towards acertain broker, supposed to have profited largely from the momentary panic which ensued. Mr. Wheelock, against whom certain intimations have been made, in a personal explanation said the perpetrators were confident apparently that the forgeries would be detected, and determined to draw the money of the most experienced brokers away from the street. In order to do this they prepared a series of letters to different brokers, asking them to meet Commodore Vanderbilt up town upon important business. These letters were signed by the private secretary of the Commodore.

CRIME.

—The jewelry store of John Brennan, in Philadelphia, was robbed last night of diamonds, watches, &c., to the amount of twenty thousand dollars.

—Charges of fraud and malfeasance in office were presented to the Omaha City Council last Tuesday night against Chas. Simpson, Chief Engineer of the city fire department. Simpson's friends claim that he can clear himself, but the evidence against him is strong.

—J. W. McNutt, one of the parties implicated in the murder of a man named Selver, in Wichita, Kansas, a short time ago, was arrested on Tuesday in Missouri and taken to Wichita. He made a confession of the crime. The object of the murder was to secure a $5,000 insurance policy on McNutt's life. To have the body of the murdered man identified as that of McNutt, the murderer confesses that he and one Winne, his accomplice, enticed Selver from Kansas City, drugged him with laudanum, bound cords tightly around his body, saturated his clothing with kerosene, and then fired the building, burning the unfortunate man to a crisp.

CASUALTIES.

—Police officer Wm. Forwald, of Indianapolis, Ind., died at noon on Wednesday from injuries received by the accidental discharge of his pistol last Tuesday night.

—Frederick Museman, a grocery merchant of Indianapolis, Ind., was fatally injured on Wednesday afternoon. He was driving a wagon heavily loaded, when the team became frightened and run away. Mr. Musseman was thrown under the wheels and run over.

FIRES.

—A fire on Wednesday morning completely gutted the factory of the Northwestern Cigar and Tobacco Company in Detroit, Mich. Loss $35,000; insurance $20,000.

—A small elevator in Indianapolis, Ind., owned by A. Taylor, was partially destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. Between seven and eight thousand bushels of oats and corn were burned. Loss about $6,000.

FOREIGN.

—The Indian Government telegraphs that it now has ample supplies of grain to meet any demand from the distressed districts.

—Rev. Robt. Moffatt, a celebrated English missionary to South Africa, is still in doubt as to the correctness of the report of Dr. Livingstone's death. He thinks it hardly credible that Livingstone could have reached the place where he is said to have died. He says also that the Doctor's supply of provisions was ample. The British Foreign Office also entertains the same doubts.

### TEMPERANCE WAR.

**The Raid Against Saloons in Nebraska.**

OMAHA, February 18.—A report from Lincoln says a women's temperance movement has been inaugurated there, and yesterday afternoon thirty visited the saloons. At one place the crowd was so great that they broke the floor down, and a few persons were injured. The saloon men threaten to invoke the law.

**McConnellsville, Ohio.**

CINCINNATI, February 18.—The prayer temperance movement commenced in McConnellsville to-day with one hundred and forty women. Delaware reports apathy on the subject. The work commenced last week in Xenia, Springfield and Oxford is going forward vigorously.

**Jersey City.**

NEW YORK, February 18.—The temperance crusade has begun in Jersey City. Last evening twenty-five ladies proceeded to a billiard saloon, kneeled in prayer, and spent half an hour in exhorting. They were greeted with jeers by the men, and left without seeming to have made the impression they desired.

**Manchester, Iowa.**

CHICAGO, February 18.—A special dispatch states that the temperance prayer movement has been started at Manchester, Iowa.

## FIRST EDITION.

### FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

**The Senate Still Endeavoring to Solve the Currency Problem.**

Adverse Report on a Memorial for a Religious Amendment to the Constitution.

**The Bill for the Partial Restoration of the Franking Privilege Discussed.**

WASHINGTON, February 18, 1874.

SENATE.

**Public Buildings in Cincinnati.**

The Chair laid before the Senate a memorial from the Cincinnati Common Council, Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce, protesting against any reduction in the appropriation for work on the public buildings in that city. Referred.

**Wisconsin Central Railroad.**

Mr. ANTHONY, by request of the Chair, introduced a bill to extend the time for the completion of the Wisconsin Central Railroad. Referred.

**Report on the International Patent Congress.**

The President *pro tem.* laid before the Senate a message from the President, transmitting the report made to the Secretary of State by Hon. J. M. Thatcher, representative of the United States at the International Patent Congress held in Vienna last August. Ordered printed.

**Charges Against the U. P. R. R.**

He also laid before the Senate resolutions of the Legislature of Kansas charging misconduct on the part of the Union Pacific Railroad Company by reason of alleged discriminations against the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Ordered printed.

**Amending the Homestead Law.**

Mr. HOWE introduced a bill amendatory of the soldiers' and sailors' homestead law. It provides that persons entitled to the benefits of its first section, who have since June 8th, 1872, entered a less quantity of land than one hundred and sixty acres, shall be entitled to make up the full quantity in the same manner as persons who made partial entries prior to said date.

**Centennial Exhibition.**

Mr. CAMERON gave notice that to-morrow, after the expiration of the morning hour, he would move to take up the House bill in relation to the Centennial Exhibition.

**The Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.**

On motion of Mr. WRIGHT, the Senate took up the bill to provide for the appointment of a commission on the subject of the alcoholic liquor traffic.

Mr. FERRY (Conn.) opposed the passage of the bill. The matter belonged to the States, and should there be treated. He asked the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill, as he desired to record his vote against it.

Mr. WRIGHT said the subject was a proper one for legislation by Congress.

Mr. CONKLING agreed with Mr. Wright.

Mr. TIPTON favored the passage of the bill.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.) favored inquiry, but said he thought the information could be obtained by any one of the several standing committees of the Senate, and would be much more reliable than that obtained by the proposed commission. The Committee on Finance, for instance, could obtain the information, and the Senate would be better satisfied with it. He did not think that man competent to serve on the commission could be obtained without compensation. He, therefore, moved an amendment appropriating $10,000 for the expenses of the commission.

Mr. CONKLING said he knew many persons who would serve without compensation. He would not object to appropriating $5,000 for the expenses of the Commission, having no doubt that would be sufficient for printing and all other expenses.

The morning hour expired and the bill went over.

**The Currency Problem.**

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill to equalize the distribution of the currency.

Mr. CHANDLER said at the proper time he would offer an amendment, which he had read for information. It provides that the secretary of the Treasury shall retire and destroy a dollar of legal tender notes for each dollar in national bank notes issued.

Mr. CHANDLER thought the nation could give notice that it would resume specie payments on July 1st, 1875, or even January 1st, 1875, and coin could be accumulated in the Treasury by that time, which, with a loan of one hundred million dollars that could be negotiated, would enable such resumption. That would be the greatest measure of relief ever proposed for the nation.

Mr. HOWE gave notice that he would submit an amendment as a substitute for that to be proposed by Mr. Chandler, providing that the Secretary of the Treasury shall once in each month sell to the highest bidder, for United States notes, coupon bonds equal to eighty five per cent. of additional bank circulation issued during the month preceding, which bonds shall bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, and the principal shall be payable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years from date, both principal and interest to be paid in gold, but no bond of said bonds shall be sold at less than par value, and the United States notes received in exchange therefor shall never be re-issued, but shall be destroyed.

Mr. HOWE said he would call the attention of the Senate to one evil which would result from the passage of this twenty five million dollars bill. It would work contraction of the currency to the amount of twenty five million dollars, because the banks from which the money was to be taken would understand that they would be called upon any day to return the money, and they would not lend it.

Mr. FREELINGHUYSEN said he thought there was a plan which would accomplish all that was desired without producing any embarrassment. He would say let the circulation be increased $25,000,000 or $50,000,000, and at the same time diminish the United States notes to an equal amount. The result would be that without increasing the paper money, bank facilities would be increased in those sections wanting it, and there would be no withdrawal of money from the East to give to the West. The distribution of the increase in national bank currency should be confined to those States which have not their share. Again, there should be provision made for an assorting house, so that banks should have their notes returned to them at stated times. Thus the circulation would be localized. He would not allow any one to have the benefit of creating national banks unless such applicant produced a license from the State or Governor thereof. This would secure the proper location of banks, as well as proper men to whom this valuable franchise should be committed. He hoped this whole subject would be recommitted to the Finance Committee. In conclusion he said he favored the proposition authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to accumulate gold with the view to specie resumption.

Mr. MORTON said there had been some improvement in the country since the panic, but that improvement was not complete, and the result of the panic was felt to-day in every county in the country.

Mr. SCHURZ read from the Chicago *Tribune* market reports, and argued that money was easy in the West, and that there was no scarcity of it.

Mr. FERRY (Mich.) said it was not fair to judge of the general business interests by newspaper reports. Business men, when they wanted more money, went to their accustomed places or banks, but were not able to procure it. He had a letter from a company in Missouri, which had a capital of $250,000 and not an outstanding note, yet it could not obtain a loan of $5,000 by paying ten per cent. interest. He denied that money was plenty in the West.

Mr. SCHURZ said he thought the gentleman must be excessively hard pressed for an argument when, in reply to a regular market report of papers of undoubtedly good authority, he produced a letter here from a man who could not get money. Of course there were men all over the country who could not get all the loans they wanted. There were plenty of men in the country who had as much money as they wanted.

Mr. MORTON said many of the newspaper articles were of a political nature.

Mr. SCHURZ said he had read from the Chicago *Tribune*, but he could show statements in the *Inter Ocean* of a similar kind, or in the Chicago *Times*.

Mr. LOGAN said the Senator could not show such articles as he referred to in the *Inter-Ocean*. The gentleman had read statements to show that there was plenty of money in the country. Of course there was plenty of money to be had at 8 per cent. on call.

Mr. SCHURZ said all the great papers of the country were against inflation and in favor of specie resumption; and why? because they had too much sense to be in favor of anything else. He read from the Chicago *Inter Ocean* of a recent date a statement as to money being easy and borrowers few.

Mr. LOGAN said he did not doubt money was easier than it was two months ago, and the cause of it was that the Treasury had been pouring out its forty-four millions reserve. He said that the gentleman could not produce from the *Inter-Ocean* any article declaring that money was plentiful in the West. The gentleman said all the great papers were in favor of specie payment. What great papers? The Chicago *Tribune*, which supported Greeley in connection with the Senator from Missouri, and the Chicago *Times*, which agreed with everything Senator Schurz said he (Logan) supposed if all the great papers were on the side of his friend, he (Schurz) must be a great man. This greatness favored monopolies. Mechanics and farmers must not have national banks. They must be left for great men like his friend. [Laughter.]

Mr. SCHURZ said he had not opened his lips on the question of national banks.

Mr. LOGAN said the gentleman had said all papers which had sense supported his side, thereby implying that all others were fools.

Mr. SCHURZ said he did not mean that none except those supporting his side had sense. He had laid down a line of policy for himself, and those who went with him he thought had more sense than those who did not.

Mr. LOGAN.—I am sorry the Senator's opinion of himself is not appreciated by the country. [Laughter.]

Mr. SCHURZ.—I am glad to know the Senator's opinion of himself is appreciated by the country. [Laughter.] He did not think there was the least occasion for this noise, simply because he had read market reports. If the Senator took offense, those reports were responsible, and not he himself. [Laughter.]

Mr. ORTON said there had been a partial revival of business, attributable to the fact that twenty-seven million legal tender reserve had been distributed, but the business of the country could not be revived fully on the old volume of currency.

The question being on the amendment of Mr. Scott, providing for the redemption of national bank currency in specie or interest bearing bonds of the United States, Mr. CAMERON said the Senate was not full to-day, and he would rather have a vote taken to-morrow, at some hour to be fixed. He, therefore, moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business. Rejected.

The yeas and nays were taken on Mr. Scott's amendment, and it was lost—yeas 28, nays 30—as follows:

*Yeas*—Messrs. Anthony, Boutwell, Buckingham, Chandler, Conkling, Cooper, Cragin, Dawes, Fenton, Ferry (Conn.), Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hager, Hamlin (Md.), Hamlin, Kelly, Morrill (Me.), Morrill (Vt.), Sargent, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Stevenson, Stewart, Stockton, Sumner and Wadleick—28.

*Nays*—Messrs. Alcorn, Allison, Bogy, Boreman, Cameron, Carpenter, Clayton, Dennis, Ferry (Mich.), Goldthwaite, Hamlin, Howe, Johnston, Logan, McCreery, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morton, Norwood, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Spencer, Thurman, Tipton, West and Wright—30.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM offered a substitute for Mr. Merrimon's amendment that the Finance Committee be instructed to report a bill to provide for free banking and for funding legal tender notes into United States bonds, and the redemption of United States bonds in legal tender notes. Rejected.

The question then recurred on the amendment of Mr. Cameron for the repeal of all laws restricting the amount of national bank currency.

Mr. MORTON said the Senate was not full, and he moved to adjourn.

The motion was adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

**Ship Canal.**

Mr. SAWYER asked leave to report from the Committee on Commerce a bill to extend until April, 1876, the time for the completion of the Green Bay, Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal.

Mr. STORM objected.

**Government Transportation on Subsidized Railways.**

Mr. HOLMAN offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House what amount had been paid since the 1st of January, 1866, for the transportation of troops and property of the United States on each of the several railroads that have been constructed in whole or in part by aid of lands granted by the United States, on condition that such railroads should be and remain public highways for the use of the Government, free of toll and other charges. Adopted.

**Arkansas Contested Election Settled.**

The contested election case from the Third Congressional District of Arkansas came up.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table—Yeas 185, nays 129.

Mr. Wilshire was then sworn in, taking the iron-clad oath.

**Bills Reported.**

Mr. FRYE, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill providing that any person who shall be convicted of the crime of manslaughter in any United States Court in any State, Territory or in the District of Columbia, shall be imprisoned not exceeding twenty years, and fined not exceeding one thousand dollars. He stated that under existing laws the maximum imprisonment for manslaughter is three years.

After suggestions from Messrs. Lawrence, Bass and others Mr. FRYE inserted a proviso that the act shall not affect any prosecution now pending, or the prosecution of any offense already committed.

Mr. BARBER asked Mr. Frye to let him offer an amendment that the punishment for murder should be imprisonment for life.

Mr. FRYE declined, and the bill was passed.

Mr. FRYE, from the same committee, reported a bill making punishment for extortion by officers or persons acting under the authority of the United States, a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and imprisonment not exceeding three years. Passed.

Also a bill providing that no person shall be prosecuted, tried or punished in any United States court for any fine or forfeiture under any penal statute unless indicted or information shall be found or instituted within five years, except in cases of persons fleeing from justice. Passed.

Also a bill providing that where an occupant of public land having the color of title has made valuable improvements thereon, and the title is found afterwards not to be good, he shall be entitled to all the rights and remedies as provided in such cases in their respective States and Territories. Passed.

Mr. FRYE also reported a bill providing that in the trial of all indictments, informations, and complaints and other proceedings in United States Courts, the person charged shall, at his own request, but not otherwise, be a competent witness, the law to apply to all prosecutions now pending.

On motion of Mr. GOODE, the bill was made to apply to courts martial and courts of inquiry.

After discussion the bill was passed.

Mr. FRYE also reported a bill to provide for holding terms of the Western District Courts of Missouri, one court to be held in Jefferson City and the other in Springfield. Passed.

Mr. POLAND, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to provide for the appointment of a commission on the subject of the alcoholic liquor traffic, the commission to consist of five persons, who are to serve, without pay, for two years, but are to be allowed all necessary incidental expenses, and a Secretary at two thousand dollars a year. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Also a bill to provide for deducting any debt due to the United States from any judgment recovered against the United States by such debtor. Passed.

**God in the Constitution.**

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.), from the same committee, made an adverse report on a memorial for the acknowledgment of Almighty God and the Christian religion in the Constitution of the United States. Laid on the table.

**The Franking Privilege.**

The bill reported by the Postoffice Committee in regard to the distribution of public documents came up as a special order, and Mr. WOODFORD raised the question of consideration, remarking that he wanted to have action on the subject of the forty four million dollars reserve, and that it was a question of public printing and franking on one side and national finances on the other.

The House decided by a very decided majority to proceed with the bill to provide for the distribution of public documents printed by authority of Congress and of seeds furnished by the Agricultural Department, for the free exchange of newspapers between publishers, and for the free transmission of weekly newspapers by mail within the county where published.

Mr. HALE (New York) asked Mr. Packer, who reported the bill, to allow him to offer a substitute, simply repealing the law which abolishes the franking privilege.

Mr. PACKER declined.

Mr. GARFIELD raised the point of order whether the bill should not be first considered in Committee of the Whole, for it certainly involved the expenditure of money.

The Speaker replied that the point would have been made had not the House, by a suspension of the rules, overruled that point.

Mr. PACKER went on to speak in support of the bill. He stated that there were now in the document rooms of the House and Senate some 266,000 volumes of valuable public documents, folded and ready for transportation, besides pamphlets. The postage on these books and documents would be about $122,000, but it would not be distributed free through the mails; they would be sent by express. The bill only applied to Congress the same privileges under which the various executive departments were now allowed for postage by having special stamps furnished them, and which were furnished up to the 8th of September, 1873, to a nominal value of $1,990,478. In the Treasury Department these special stamps were furnished to 678 persons all over the country, and he thought it safe to say that they were used by ten times that number of persons.

Mr. HURLBUT asked Mr. Packer whether there had been any diminution in the expenses of transporting the mails since the abolition of the franking privilege.

Mr. PACKER said he believed not.

Mr. KASSON explained that no new contracts for the transportation of mails had been made since that time.

Mr. PACKER stated that the cost of mail transportation for the year preceding the abolition of the franking privilege was nearly $2,000,000 less than the estimated expenses for the current year, and nearly $3,000,000 less than the estimate for the next fiscal year. Some of that increase was attributed to the extension of postal routes, but it was clear that nothing had been saved by the abolition of the franking privilege.

Mr. CANNON, a member of the Postoffice Committee, addressed the House in advocacy of the bill. He believed the provisions of the bill were right, and believing so, he had back bone enough to advocate them, at the risk of incurring newspaper criticism. He had been informed that five-sixths of all the mail matter of the country consisted of newspapers and periodicals.

Without action, the House took a recess till 7:30. The evening session is to be for the consideration of the bill to revise the statutes.

### STATE NEWS.

AT the election in Oil City on Tuesday, W. B. Foster was elected Mayor.

A CENT has been found in Williamsport which was coined 150 years ago. Where?

CHESTER county has sent nearly 7,000 names praying for the repeal of local option.

THE wine producing capacity of Pennsylvania is 2,000,000 gallons. What about the wine drinking?

THE whole Democratic ticket was elected in Butler, as was anticipated it would be, but by a comparatively small majority.

POTTSTOWN has a woman resident who has never been more than one square from her home for the last twenty years.

THE Sunbury and Lewistown railroad will be exposed to public sale at the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia, on the 15th day of May, 1874.

FERTIG, the Democratic candidate for Mayor of Titusville, has been re-elected by a majority of 65; and Fischer, Democrat, was elected Auditor by 524 majority.

LOUIS CROUCH, a little boy aged about thirteen years, had one leg broken and the other badly injured, at Altoona, on Tuesday, in an attempt to get on a train while in motion.

ALTOONA elected the entire Democratic ticket, with the exception of one School Director, as follows: Mayor, Mr. Gilbert; Treasurer, Mr. Carr; Auditors, Messrs. Galbraith and Brophy.

THE Johnstown *Voice* is advertised to be sold at Sheriff's sale on the 24th inst. The *Voice* was considered in a flourishing condition at one time, but the pressure it had to succumb to the *Tribune* and the panic.

TIMBER hauling in the mountains has been on the rush for several days past. It is now reported that there will be fully as many logs floated to market this year as there were last, and more square timber is already banked than there was last year.

THE good Templars of Warren installed the following officers at their meeting on Monday last: W. C. T., Hattie Waters; W. V. T., Nellie Gerry; W. M., Mrs. A. Smith; W. F. S., Anton Johnson; W. T., James Cooke; W. Chaplain, Miss Hess; W. M., G. C. Hinkle; W. I. G., Kate Waters; W. O. G., James Carlow.

THE Sheriff of Armstrong county will make, on the 28th inst., probably the largest sale ever consummated in the Commonwealth. All the buildings, machinery, lands, ore and coal mines, stores, railway, etc., belonging to the Brady's Bend Iron Company. There are 5,512 acres of land, situated in Armstrong, Butler and Clarion counties.

THE oldest man in Pennsylvania who has been a member of the Legislature is Walter Craig, of Cross creek, Washington county. He is said to be about 95 years old, and was a member of the House in the session of 1819 and 1820. It is said of him that he writes quite as good a hand and as good a letter as many of our present legislators do.

DURING the examination at Erie a man was bucked and gagged with the articles used by Messrs. Hosmer, Patterson and Williams, and precisely in the same manner. The gag did not interfere with his hallooing loudly, and he untied the cord in less than five minutes. The gag could not be placed in the mouth so as to stop a man from making a loud noise.

THE stockholders of the Sharpsville and Oakland railroad, at a meeting in Sharpsville on Tuesday, the old Board of Directors and President were elected for the ensuing year as follows: President—James Pierce. Directors—Joseph Fenton, Samuel Kimberly, W. R. Scott and Walter Pierce. The amount of coal shipped over the road reached 330,148 tons, an increase of 65,000 tons over the previous year.

A PASSENGER brakeman at Harrisburg recently gave a very honest looking little boy twenty-five cents to bring him some cigars. In the meantime there were a few inches of snow on the ground the tender-hearted brakeman loaned the boy his gum shoes. The brakeman is waiting for the return of the boy with his gum shoes and twenty five cents' worth of cigars. Harrisburg *Patriot*.

A WILD CAT measuring four feet and a half in length, and weighing nineteen pounds, was killed near Ross Furnace, Westmoreland county, a few days since, by Martin M. Campbell, of that township. It had been chased by the hounds for about two hours, and finally took refuge in a clump of bushes growing in the middle of a mountain run, where it was shot while fighting the dogs.

A BOY named Willie Kinemyer, about 8 years of age, whose parents live in Conemaugh borough, died suddenly on Sunday morning from injuries received the previous evening at Woodvale Tannery. While playing, around a bark mill, he was head, causing his nose to bleed. His father took him home, when he was put to bed, and dropped into a slumber which gradually deepened into the sleep of death.

MR. HENRY SMITH, of Williamsport, died from hydrophobia on Monday last. He was bitten by his little dog last Summer, but never experienced any difficulty, and remained in good health until last week, when his arm commenced paining him, followed by severe pains in his head and back. His continued to grow worse, and on Saturday morning, we are told, was forced to take his bed. Soon he became delirious, and frothed at the mouth; reason forsook him, and from that time he remained insensible to what was occurring, with one exception, when he exclaimed, "Oh, my God, what have I done that I must suffer so!" Again he became delirious, and most of the time it required six or eight men to hold him.

ALEX. MATTOX and wife, residing one mile and a half east of Orangeville, Mercer county, while returning home in their carriage from a visit to Mr. Charles Kountz, in Clarksville, on Monday afternoon met with a serious accident at McKnights crossing on the A. & G. W. Railroad. As they reached the crossing, the express train, bound west, came along, at which the team of horses took fright and ran along the track in front of the train, which soon run over them. Both horses were killed, and the carriage demolished. Mr. Mattox was thrown out alongside the track, and his wife carried along on the cow catcher a distance of some sixty yards. She had a shoulder crushed, while he sustained severe injuries.

PETITIONS are in circulation and meetings are being held in the lower oil region, in favor of forming a new county out of parts of Clarion, Armstrong, Butler and Venango. Under the old Constitution, to secure the organization of a new county was a difficult task, as was proved by the Minnequa business last winter, and by the fact that only two new counties have been erected in Pennsylvania in the last twenty-four years, and none during the last fourteen years, though applications have been made repeatedly. The last counties formed were Snyder in 1855 and Sullivan in 1860. Under the new Constitution it will be much more difficult, for this provides, section 7, article III, that "the General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law * * * locating or changing county seats, or erecting new counties or changing county lines."

THE trial of McElhatton and Bohanna for the murder of Carroll, at Monongahela City, was commenced on Tuesday at Washington. The prisoners were arraigned and pleaded not guilty, after which the following named persons were selected to compose the jury: Levi McCarty, farmer, West Bethlehem; Alex. Agnew, cabinet-maker, Washington; Samuel Garrett, farmer, West Bethlehem; G. D. Coburn, merchant, West Brownsville; John Scott, farmer, South; Adam Edgar, Chartier; Leman Crothers, farmer, Buffalo; Wm. Ross, farmer, Chartiers; Abraham Crumrine, farmer, West Bethlehem; Isaac Burkelow, shoemaker, Washington; Oliver Conger, farmer, Morris; Chas. Hanlin, farmer, Jefferson. The prosecution is represented by District Attorney Baird, while the defense is conducted by J. L. Judson, M. L. A. McCracken, and J. Add McIlvaine, Esqs.

### BEAVER FALLS.

**Result of the Election.**

*Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

BEAVER FALLS, PA., February 18.—Politics have been terribly mixed up in our borough for several days. Bolting, fusing and a general muddle has kept up an excitement even on the Sabbath. Yesterday the election was held which resulted in the election of A. G. McCreary, burgess; B. F. Howling, justice of the peace; John Gray, constable; J. M. Fessenden, Martin Metzgar, D. Stewart, C. Cullin, B. Bernard and A. Graham, for councilmen.

If political parties would be more cautious in their nominations they would do themselves credit and save much dissatisfaction. W.

## SECOND EDITION.

**Four O'Clock.**

### THE CAPITAL.

**Claims Growing Out of the Late War.**

**The Internal Revenue Receipts Increasing.**

A Statement of Money Expended on the Ohio River Called for by the House.

**Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.**

WASHINGTON, February 18, 1874.

**Preparing for Spring Collections.**

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is preparing for the collection of spring taxes, and circulars will shortly be sent Collectors of Internal Revenue for posting in public places, notifying cigar dealers, liquor sellers and others to take out their annual licenses.

**Refunded Customs Duties and Taxes.**

In answer to the resolution of the House calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for the amount of customs duties and internal revenue taxes refunded since March 4th, 1873, a statement has been made up at the Internal Revenue Bureau, showing that $282,000 have been refunded since that date, the taxes so refunded being principally those assessed on Judges' salaries and cotton tax claims. The amount of customs duties refunded has not yet been prepared.

**Claims Growing Out of the Late War.**

A statement was made in these dispatches that the bill before Congress providing for the transfer of all claims growing out of the late war from the departments to the Southern Claims Commission has had the effect of killing it, and a substitute to prevent this transfer is to be offered. It seems that some members of the House Committee did not clearly understand the bill, which they have looked upon favorably, and say it was far from their intention to allow such propositions to pass which would take these claims out of the hands of the proper accounting officers of the Government. General Rutherford, the Third Auditor of the Treasury, was my authority for the construction placed upon the bill, which very clearly defines the fact that 12,000 claims which are on file in his office, and which have been partially acted on, would by this bill be transferred to the Southern Claims Commission. The wording of the bill does not require a lawyer to understand it.

The amendment of Representative Young, which was adopted by the House, explicitly states that the claims pending in all the departments shall be transferred to the Southern Claims Commission, who shall have jurisdiction thereon. Mr. Wheeler, of New York, who has charge of the bill, noticing the statement made in these dispatches, called upon Third Auditor Rutherford and became convinced that the above construction of the language of the framers in transferring the claims on file to the Southern Claims Commission. To avoid this it has been decided to draw up a substitute for Mr. Young's amendment which will prevent any of the claims on file in the Third Auditor's office from being removed to the Southern Claims Commission. It is fortunate for the Government that this step is to be taken in time, as many of the claimants have received a hint that their applications are not based on legitimate ground, and would, therefore, be cut down in settlement, or disallowed altogether. It has, therefore, been the desire of such parties to secure the adoption of some such amendment as Mr. Young's, and get their respective claims before some tribunal, where their chances of bringing them to a successful issue are more favorable. It must be borne in mind in the settlement of claims by the departments they pass through the hands of different officers, each one acting as a check upon the other, while in case they are before a commission there is only one obstacle between the claimant and the taxpayer's treasury. The motive which actuates the lobby in endeavoring to take away the jurisdiction of the Departments over these claims is apparent.

**The Agricultural Report.**

Representative Hazelton, of New Jersey, a member of the Agricultural Committee, has endeavored to have struck off five hundred copies of the Agricultural Report for 1873, of which there were a few printed last year, but has not been successful, although he was willing to pay the expense of printing out of his own pocket. The Commissioner of Agriculture states that it would not pay to do the work when so small a number of copies are desired. An effort will be made to get other members interested, so that several thousand copies can be printed, the expense to be shared by the members ordering them.

**A Mail Bidder.**

A mail contractor, who is one of the bidders for the mail lettings in the South, says in his application that it would be cheaper to hire a boy to carry the mails from bar to bar.

**Reduction of Letter Postage.**

The bill of Mr. Dawes reducing letter postage to two cents will probably be allowed to slumber in committee. The Postmaster General thinks its adoption would seriously interfere with the railroad system, and that the demand for the reduction does not warrant any change in the present rate of postage at this time. The bill, it is understood, was offered more for the purpose of obtaining the sense of the House on the question of cheap postage, than with the view of pressing its passage at this session.

**Fees of the Custom House Officials.**

A prominent New York merchant has written to Senator Chandler, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, stating that a committee representing the New York Chamber of Commerce and the Boston Board of Trade are preparing a bill on the subject of abolishing the moiety system of fees to custom-house officers, &c. The committee have not yet obtained all the facts they desire, and ask a delay of the consideration of Senator Sumner's bill on the same subject, now before the Senate Committee on Commerce, and to which they take some exceptions.

**Money Expended on the Ohio River.**

The House has called upon the Secretary of War for the amount of money which has already been expended upon the Ohio river, for river and harbor improvements. This document, when furnished, will show that proportionately the Ohio has not drawn so heavily upon the Treasury as many other rivers, and will present a strong argument for the Committee on Commerce to recommend the full appropriation.

**Internal Revenue Receipts.**

The receipts of internal revenue are up to, if not in excess of, the amount received before the panic. They have been averaged $8 700,000 per month. This month about $8 800,000 are expected from this source. DIAMOND.

### OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

*Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

WASHINGTON, February 17, 1874.

**Improvement of the Ohio River.**

The Commissioners appointed by the Governors of their respective States for the improvement of the Ohio river and its tributaries, met in this city on Tuesday last. General J. K. Moorhead, of Pittsburgh, President of the Board of Commissioners, presided. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Board of Commissioners for the Improvement of the Ohio River and its tributaries declare that the great duty now before Congress is to take such action as will, at as early a period as possible, render the natural water highways of the nation most available for the transportation wants of the country.

*Resolved*, That this Commission consider appropriations by Congress for such improvements wise national investments, which, by the increase of national wealth by reason of the greater facilities for the development of the resources of the nation, advance the prosperity of all sections, and repay the national treasury through increased revenues.

*Resolved*, That no false views of national economy should prevent such appropriations, and that in view of the national economy that delays the cheapening of transportation, thereby sustaining the cost of food and other necessities of living, checking the development of the resources of the nation to its loss, retarding the growth of its industries to the checking of enlightenment, and closing fields for the employment of labor to the impoverishing of laborers.

*Resolved*, This Commission is satisfied that notwithstanding the financial embarrassment of the country that the people demand and will sustain appropriations made now for the inauguration of improvements on our natural water highways, for the cheapening of transportation, and those to be made hereafter for their completion, in as short a time as practicable.

*Resolved*, Therefore, that while we disconntenance all extravagant expenditures, and deplore any increase of the national debt, we ask Congress to make as full and liberal appropriations as are necessary for the improvement of our natural water highways, satisfied that the increase of our facilities for water transportation will so greatly augment our foreign and internal commerce, and enlarge the revenues of the nation from the consequently increased wealth of the country, that such appropriations will tend to a decrease of the national debt, instead of its increase.

*Resolved*, That the Chairman of this Commission present a copy of these resolutions to Congress, and forward a copy to the Governors of each of the States, with the request that they lay the same before their respective Legislatures, and recommend favorable action upon the same.

On Thursday, by appointment, the Commissioners in a body appeared before the House Committee of Commerce, and through their Chairman, General Moorhead, presented resolutions in favor of taking possession of the Louisville and Portland Canal, asking an appropriation to build a dam and freshet chute, according to plans of General Weitzel and Colonel Merrill, in the Ohio river immediately below Pittsburgh, for an appropriation to survey the head waters of the Ohio river, with a view to ascertain whether the reservoirs can maintain the water in that river at all seasons of the year, and that the annual appropriation for the improvement of the Tennessee river be continued.

General Whitaker, of Kentucky, appeared before the Committee at the same time, and made an argument setting up an adverse title to the lands now occupied by the canal. The subject was referred to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Hosman of Indiana, Conger of Michigan, Harper of Mississippi, Stannard of Missouri, and Wiley of Texas. Another meeting of the Commissioners was held at the Arlington, Thursday, at 2 P. M., and after hearing the report of the Committee and the transaction of some business of an informal character, adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

**Lands for Mennonites.**

A party of the peculiar sect known as Mennonites, accompanied by Hon. Henry Smith, of Pennsylvania, have been before the House Committee on Public Lands, urging a proposition which, if carried out, will be the means of bringing to our country and making citizens of about sixty thousand industrious, peaceable and well disposed people. They derive their name from Simon Menno—that is the son of Simon—who was born in Friesland, in 1505, educated a Roman Catholic priest, but in 1537 

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1874.


BONDS at Frankfort 98¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 32½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¾.

MR. SWOOPE was buried yesterday at Clearfield. Impressive services were held at the Court House.

GENERAL BUTLER does not believe in having the name of God in the Constitution, and has made an adverse report on the subject.

IT is feared that the monitor Dictator has gone down. She parted from the Juniata while on her way southward, and has not been seen since.

THE death of King Lunailo, of the Sandwich Islands, may result in elevating the wife of Mr. Bishop, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the throne. Mr. Bishop is, we believe, an American. Mr. Alden, an American, and once a member of Congress from Maine, is Chief Justice of the Sandwich Islands, and is now in Washington, to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with our Government.

IT turns out as we imagined it would, that the rumors of Indian wars have been greatly exaggerated. It is uncertain, as yet, whether the movements of a hostile character reported are anything more than attempts on the part of young braves to distinguish themselves by taking scalps. Still, it is thought best to keep up military precautions against these persons, and particularly against an uprising of the tribes.

THE sudden decline in stocks, on the New York Exchange, as the result of the reading of two forged letters, illustrates how very uncertain is the course of stock speculation. Conscienceless parties, who have no hesitancy in employing any means, however corrupt and vicious, to gain a point, will at times precipitate a round of excitement by one of their dishonest ventures. The forged letters yesterday were illustrations, merely, of what occurs with tolerable frequency.

THE progress of discovery, in some of the wilder portions of Palestine and Arabia, has been somewhat rapid of late. The explorations made in the land of Moab, of which recent information has been received, were new and interesting. But Dr. Speke has discovered, he claims, the original Sinai—the point being marked by inscriptions, and the paraphernalia for sacrificial offerings, such as the Jews probably made. His discovery, if confirmed, will lead to a new revisal of the books teaching of the journeyings of the Israelites.

IN NEW ORLEANS fireless locomotives are used on their city railroads, and one of these engines has just been tried successfully in Philadelphia. One "dummy" is equal in power to about nine mules, and a calculation of the running expenses of the road makes them, with these engines, one-fourth of the expenses for equal conveyance by mules. The engine is driven by steam stored in a felt-bound receiver, and General Beauregard, the President of the Carrolton Railroad, says that on his road the locomotives start with 125 pounds of steam pressure, and return with from 40 to 50 pounds. Had we tracks that would be safe to use them on, such locomotives would be just the thing for some of our passenger railways.

THAT that the temperance crusade is regarded as a serious affair in Ohio is proven by an attempt in Cincinnati to have an injunction issued against it. What the decision will be is not yet clear, but the fact that an injunction was applied for shows that the moral courage of the liquor dealers had suffered considerably. In the meantime the war is being vigorously prosecuted in other large towns, with continued success. At Jeffersonville a stock capital of $25,000 was raised to aid the cause. It is not yet evident whether the movement will be permanently successful or not, although the evidences of permanency increase. It is certainly an interesting controversy; and if successful in Ohio, in the cities as well as small towns, we shall feel like warning our liquor dealers to reduce their stock as rapidly as possible, as their profession will be in danger.

AN ADDITIONAL gratulation over the result of the election in Philadelphia, cannot be considered out of order, when we consider several of the circumstances that influenced the result. The new Constitution made secure a fair election, and it has been claimed, for a time, that this would operate detrimentally to the Republican party. The Democrats and Reformers joined hands, so far as the organizations were concerned, although many independent persons, of both parties refused to vote for McClure. The *Press* devoted its best energies to the work of electing the McClure ticket. A canvass of almost unexampled activity was had, and all the appliances that could be made use of to secure success, were employed without reserve. To achieve victory, even with reduced majorities, under the circumstances was a triumph of no ordinary character. We are deeply gratified at the result.

WE incline to believe that Lent is being more generally observed with every recurring year, and this from a variety of motives, and among the several religious denominations. At one time it was confined almost entirely to the Roman Catholics, but the Episcopal Church has given it prominence, rather through special services than by compulsory requirements. Its extension among other denominations has been the result of individual choice. Considerations of health have governed many in accepting the observance, it being thought that the use of fish and light articles of food serves to prepare the system for the relaxing heat of Spring. Whatever the reason that may lead to it, the observance has become very general, and may be regarded a favorable feature of our national life. There are certain of the old-time churchly requirements that were founded in wisdom, not merely as regards the religious well being of the people, but their temporal advantage as well. This aside, and certain Scriptural associations stand related to the custom that are worthy of being brought freshly and forcibly to the minds of the people, from time to time. We are not in danger of becoming too religious, and should we remember, with light diet and thoughtful research, the requirements of the Lenten season, we will approach Easter quite as happily and healthfully as we can expect to in any other manner.

### *CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.*

It is quite certain that the Civil Service system will be very considerable modified during the present session of Congress. The heads of Bureaus have been required to express their views on the system, and their answers severely criticise it, as introducing to the service those who are only theoretically educated, but who are entirely destitute of practical qualities. The plan of Reform that is likely to be suggested is that of permitting Congressmen to nominate for their own districts, both for the civil service, the army and navy. This has been our idea of what is best. If it is expected that any system can be devised that shall certainly keep dishonest and selfish men out of office, it will prove an error. No such system can be perfected. Unfortunately, an examination in certain branches of study will not accomplish this, as there are rogues who are adepts in learning. Nor are recommendations trustworthy. We know the facility with which a person can secure signatures to a memorial or petition, and have had too many examples of the utter unreliability of all such affairs for us to accept them as of special value. In brief, the civil service plan, while commendable in its aims and objects, is not practical.

The new plan, if adopted, will develop the responsibility of nominations on members of Congress. If these are honest, intelligent persons, the nominations they make will be good. If not, they will probably represent the average moral standing of the District they represent. Certainly they need not make nominations that are of an unworthy character. They are personally acquainted with persons in every part of their District, who will know any applicant for official position, and who can give a correct estimate of his qualities and fitness. Such recommendations can generally be relied on as of some value. We do not sympathize with the objection to all this, that it places patronage in the hands of Congressmen. Patronage is said to be the bone of our political system—but certainly the world has never yet dicovered a form of Government that is entirely destitute of patronage. Men must be appointed to office, and some one must recommend and appoint. The person who does this dispenses patronage, whatever his station may be. We cannot, in fact, get along without it; and we are of the opinion that it is better to definitely locate its exercise, than to leave it with irresponsible parties. We favor the proposed modification of the rules.

### *THE RECENT CANVASS.*

It very generally happens that when a political canvass is ended, those who are disappointed give a parting reflection on the motives that governed, in their opinion, the views and actions of the successful. As we were somewhat decided in our method of dealing with certain phases of the issue, we feel called upon to say that we have nothing to regret, and did and said only what commended itself to our deliberate judgment as proper and right. We carefully avoided vituperation,—and stated, clearly and candidly, our objections to the Democratic nominee. Among other things there was an allusion to his early war record. Our neighbor, the *Dispatch*, seems very unhappy, both because of the election of McCarthy, and of the means employed to secure that result. We quote a few items of its false philosophy, merely that we may, once for all, apply a corrective to a line of remark that is being indulged in too much of late. It expresses doubt of the correctness of the charges of disloyalty against Mr. Guthrie, and then says:

"This demonstrates to a certainty that the local writers and orators who have raised memories of slavery and the rebellion for the purpose of defeating him, did so purely and solely through selfish, unworthy and contemptible motives. They seize upon the sorrows that have befallen the nation, and prostitute them to the base purpose of material for profitable demagogism. Not begotten of patriotism such cries, but alone of desire for private and personal advancement. The men who, to get place or power to-day, deliberately resort to such means, would, we verily believe, bear the mouldering bones of Union soldiers from their graves, and hawk them in the public streets, for office, if thereby they might gain their end. They are no better than vultures preying off the dead."

Whether those whose loyalty and remembrance of the great wrongs of the rebellion, are able to endure the wear of twelve years of time would, because they do not prefer to aid rebel sympathizers, make merchandise of the bones of Union soldiers, we leave to our readers. Our remembrance is, that it was those same rebels who made merchandise of Union soldiers' bones, but the loyal people of the North, even yet, honor their graves, and and decorate them with flowers. We would not improperly keep alive the bitter memories of the war. If the South sends to Congress those who fought in the Confederate service, we fully believe in admitting them. If there is any palliation for rebellion, it refers to those who lived at the South. But we say, earnestly and strongly, that any man who lived at the North, in so loyal a city as Pittsburgh, who could so far forget himself as to intrigue with Davis, Floyd, Saunders, or other rebel conspirators, ought never be entrusted as the Chief Executive of our city. Whether Mr. Guthrie did or did not do this, is not now a question—the remark is general. The reason is clear. We do not wish to debar those who were weak in the supreme moment of the country's history of any proper privilege. We would cheerfully see any person, however favorable his views or relation to the rebellion, permitted every usual privilege, and right, in every part of the land. But when he seeks, in addition to these, to have *honor* conferred on him, we favor the calling up of his record, and the refusal of honors. David was not permitted to build the Temple, because he *had been* a man of blood,—and when a northern man could so far forget himself as to favor the destruction of our Temple of liberty, let him be protected in his rights as a citizen, but there is no sound reason why he should be entrusted with a place of honor and emolument in the Temple again.

As to the motives of writers and orators referred to, it is an open question whether those who favored the Republican ticket were not as pure in motive as those who opposed it. We think that, inasmuch as they were consistent with their general record, and said no more against Guthrie than the *Dispatch* against McCarthy, it does not come with good grace from that journal to challenge motives. Certainly, on general principles, those who favor a consistently loyal man may be presumed to be governed by as proper motives as those who favored one, concerning whose relations, at the incipiency of the rebellion, many singular rumors are current. In our opinion, this maudlin sympathy for those in rebellion is simply disgusting.

### POTTERY FRAUDS.

**The German Government Victimized.**

The German Government has fallen a victim to one of the most remarkable frauds of the present century, which English archæologists, with a wisdom born of bitter experience, avoid carefully. The forgery consisted of a collection of pottery, vases, broken and entire, figures of animals, and statuettes of men and women, which were claimed to be relics of Moabitish ark. The specimens were marked with a mythology long since passed away, and certain inscriptions in Phœnician characters. The forgery might not have been detected but for these very inscriptions, for the specimens had all the appearance of extreme antiquity. But English archæologists could not read the Moabitish characters, and claimed that they must of necessity be spurious, inasmuch as all other Phœnician characters had invariably yielded to investigation. The *savants* of Berlin, however, had no such scruples, and the German Government purchased the entire collection for £1,000. The fraud was discovered by a Frenchman named Ganneau, who recognized in the inscription the "handwriting" of a very clever designer, Selim El Gari, of Jerusalem. His search into the mysteries of the undertaking was rewarded by a full confession from Selim and his confederate, a potter, who admit that they dipped the venerable gods of Moab in saltpetre to give them a venerable appearance. The original owner of the crockery was a Hebrew Protestant, Shappard by name. Whether he was the dupe or confederate of Selim is interesting only to the purchasers of his wares.

*Every Saturday* this week has an original article by the Rev. Dr. J. P. Thompson, in which he describes the impression his country makes upon him from a distance.

### THE GIRLS.

**Some Advice by a Woman.**

AN OLD LADY'S ADVICE.—"Now, John, listen to me, for I am older than you are, or I couldn't be your mother. Never do you marry a young woman, John, before you have contrived to happen at the house at least four times before breakfast. You should know how late she lies in bed in the morning. You should take care to surprise her, so that you can see her in her morning dress, and observe her occupation when she is not expecting you. If possible, you should be where you could plainly hear the morning conversation between her and her mother. If she is ill-natured and snappish to her mother, so she will be to you, depend upon it."—*Waverly.*

Profound, truly; particularly the declaration that the old lady is older than her son, or she couldn't be his mother. Good advice it may be; but, girls, how are you to become enlightened

CONCERNING JOHN?

or are you to take it for granted that he is all right? Perhaps you consider it a matter of minor importance that you should know about him beforehand. Seeing him three or four times before breakfast will not help you, should you attempt to investigate. How can you find out his disposition and habits? How are you to know whether he intends to support you, or whether he has planned for you to gain a livelihood for both? Perhaps he can almost take care of himself, and you may help a little.

It is generally understood that each takes the other for better or worse; surely neither should look for or expect perfection. Even were it possible to obtain, who, in their sober senses, on mature consideration, would for a moment wish it? Who could abide

A PERPETUAL REPROACH?

who would not willingly—nay, gladly—see such treasure take to itself wings and fly away—to Heaven?

Now, so long as Susan cannot follow John to his haunts, in order to gain information in regard to his habits, mode of life and various other little items; cannot tell whether the gallant and affectionate lover will wear the bonds matrimonial right royally; does not know whether the fret and worry of every day life will develop nobler traits and loftier aims, or if, on the contrary, that shall prove but dross that she counted gold,—why should John's mamma be so anxious for him to go early in the morning in order to play the spy on Susan's movements? Why should he not take his chances as well as she?

Now, girls, my advice is: Should any such person show himself, on any such errand, at your kitchen-door, at the break of day, and find you the very quintessence of neatness, your face covered with smiles, and hands with biscuit dough, all things favorable, and should he, his visage aglow with satisfaction, signify that "Barkis is willin'," or, in other words, ask you to marry him,—turn your back to him at once with

A DECIDED NO.

He will make a selfish, indolent, parsimonious husband, who will, in all probability, be asking, three months after you are married, if not sooner, "What in the world has become of that pound of sugar I brought home a month and a half ago?" or, "What did you do with that quarter of a dollar I gave you last week?"

He will oversee the kitchen work, have his fingers in every pie, and weary you with his everlasting talk of wastefulness and extravagance. In fact, such men as John make the very worst kind of husbands; they

TAKE TO MEANNESS NATURALLY.

Many of both sexes are deceived, it is true; nor can it, taking human nature into account, be otherwise. The plan result is, some go through life with bowed heads, and hearts full of bitterness; while others, if possible, profit by the divorce laws; and others still elope forthwith, *a la* free love; and thus it will be so long as the world stands. A sorry state of affairs, I admit; but who is to be censured?

The old Serpent, or Eve? Not Adam, of course, because "The woman gave unto me, and I did eat."

Answer the question as you may, the facts are the same; and, if either sex is to be deceived, disappointed and duped, I prefer it should be the rougher one. They easily throw it off; they go out into the air and sunlight (and God's blessed sunlight causes many a burden to be more lightly borne); they mingle with their fellows; business matters divert their attention, and they are usually not so crushed (there are exceptions, it is true) that they cannot enjoy their cigar, the club-room or saloon, or, it is just possible, the society of some interesting lady friend, to whom they look unutterable things, or at least those not lawful to be uttered under the circumstances, and sigh as they think of "what might have been."

But, girls, if you marry one who proves indifferent to you, whose habits are bad, and whose soul is small, and you find yourselves neglected and uncared for,

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

Why, wait upon John, care for the children, and go through a monotonous routine of duties with a heart full of pain and every nerve unstrung; and how these little daily duties sting and irritate when the soul is crying out for rest!), when one would fain bury her face in her hands, and think, and weep, until at least comparative quiet comes; until she can look upward with the eye of faith, and feel that "Jesus knows it all."

Do not be in haste to marry, nor fancy it is the main road to happiness. There are but too many pitfalls in the way, that are not discovered until it is too late to retrace one's steps.

There are

MEN WITH NOBLE SOULS,

who live pure, unselfish lives, and who will shield their loved ones in their strong arms, and hold them in the innermost recesses of their hearts; to disdain not to show their appreciation of little kindnesses, and in whose presence there is no restraint.

Little golden heads are pressed to the cheek of such a man; tiny, dimpled hands stroke his hair; even baby crows a welcome. The wife does not look askance to see if husband is in good humor; too well she knows his untiring love. The day's golden hours are when husband and father has come.

Upon such men, be they peer or peasant, Nature has set her seal of royalty; but such a one never in his life played the part of spy or eavesdropper.

Beware, girls, of these Johns, and never marry for a home. Be independent;

CHOOSE SOME VOCATION;

be workers—self-supporting. Pay no attention to all this talk about being good housekeepers, nor be afraid to say that you do not understand it, if such is the case. Walk in the plain path of duty if it be directly through the valley of Humiliation; do not shrink; light will come by and by—a change for the better; or, mayhap, the work considered a burden may anon prove a source of delight.

If housework be the duty nearest to you, do it by all means; but, if you are permitted a choice, and talents and inclination lead you into an entirely different path, do not hesitate, nor bury your gifts in a napkin, in order to fit yourselves for the possible contingency of being elected housewives for John. Make the most of yourselves; do right in the sight of God; be fully persuaded in your own minds; and each of you is

A POWER IN YOURSELF.

You are now bearing many self-imposed burdens, which help to defeat your plans for usefulness. Remove from your heads some of the numberless superfluities that have long wearied them; be content to wear shoes with but a reasonable amount of heel; if you wish to walk on stilts, do not have them in any way attached to your ordinary dress; and, above all things, abolish—or, if that be impossible, at least loosen—the corset, so that you can breathe freely; do this, and you can think and work with ease,—rise higher and higher in the vocation you have chosen, and never fear but the place you seek will be yours when you are prepared for it.

God made you girls to be

FREE AND HAPPY,

aye, as free as the fresh, wild wind, that wanders where it will,—now through the deep, dark forest, where grow the ferns and lily-bells, and anon over the fields of bright-blossoming clover, blessing and cheering all in its way,—a type of full unfettered joyousness.

Do not be tempted to marry a John, who will deprive you of this freedom,—one who will wish you to sink your individuality into his own narrow-mindedness. Remember, a life of cheerful, self-reliant effort is far better than to be an unappreciated, neglected wife, and, if it be your lot to mate with one of the nobler type of men, you are the better fitted, by previous years of self-sustained endeavor, to stand by his side in life's conflict.—*Mrs. O. E. Snyder, in Chicago Tribune.*

**Reminded Him of a Little Anecdote.**

A Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says that a lady (?) and her husband in that city have largely supported themselves by attending the receptions of Government officials, and living on the viands there provided. Breakfasting on mush and milk at their lodgings in a fashionable part of the city, they saved enough by these foraging expeditions to secure a handsome visiting outfit, cards and gloves. But their tricks were at last found out, and the peripatetic pair had to flee ignominously. This story reminds us of one told by an eccentric character in "Russell's Memoirs of Tom Moore," who, on being pressed as to how he got his living, made this frank avowal: "On Sunday I always dine with an old friend of mine, where I eat enough to last me until Wednesday. Then I buy some tripe, which I hate like the very devil, and that makes me so sick that I can't eat anything until Sunday again."

### ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A FIRE in Bryan, Texas, a few days ago, resulted in the destruction of property valued at $130,000; insurance $50,000.

IN memory of George Washington, notes due February 23d or 23d of this year will be paid on the 21st or go to protest.

TWO German laborers in Slattery's stone quarry, Piqua, Ohio, were instantly killed on Tuesday by a bank caving in upon them.

OYSTERS weighing three pounds and measuring ten inches in length are among the curiosities found at Point Pinallis, near Tampa, Florida.

RHODE ISLAND, in spite of its small size, does a good divorce business. Seventeen applications were recently made in one court in a single day.

A GEORGIA girl aided a noble charity at Macon by allowing 300 men to kiss her at twenty-five cents a head. When she got home and washed off the enamel she felt better.

THE Banking House of Harshman & Harshman, at Dayton, Ohio, suspended on Tuesday. Their average monthly deposits were about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

MEMBERS of the Catholic Union of New York are preparing for a pilgrimage to Rome and elsewhere by Catholics of this country. It is proposed to leave not later than the middle of May.

A NUMBER of racing caps and much jewelry stored in the Pautechnicon, London, which was burned last Friday, has been recovered from the ruins. One insurance company is said to be crippled.

THEY have a tender hearted dog at Brunswick, who watched over a sick cat for two days and then buried her. Spinks, who is a prosaic brute, says that dogs generally bury their provisions for a few days.

WM. E. SURTEVANT has been arrested for the murder, at Halifax, Mass., of his uncle and Miss Buckley, and committed to jail. His overcoat, which he said was lost, was found in the dwelling of the murdered family.

A DISTINGUISHED New York actor protests against actresses putting so much paint on their faces and arms, because whenever in the progress of the play he has to go through a love scene, or rescue a forlorn damsel, his dress is nearly ruined.

QUAIL, partridges and prairie chicken, under the game laws, go out of fashion in New York on the 1st of March, and the New York Association for the Protection of Game will invite violators of the law who are detected with one of these birds in possession to pay $25.

THE bark Kate Williams, of Boston, which recently arrived at that port, was attacked by a large whale during her voyage across the Atlantic. The whale struck the vessel on her quarter, damaging her mizzen channels, and probably raising a good sized bump on its own head.

THE name of the old man hanged at Concord, on Tuesday, for the murder of his niece, Georgiana Lovering, at Northwood, Rockingham county, New Hampshire, was Franklin B. Evans, not Evans Rockwood, as the telegram Wednesday announcing the execution erroneously made it.

ALLITERATIVE epigrams have become a peculiarity of British political oratory. Disraeli said that Gladstone's policy was one of "blundering and plundering," and Gladstone replied by asserting that the Conservatives were "floundering and foundering" in their efforts to get into office.

DURING the Mardi Gras procession through the German portion of Cincinnati on Tuesday night, George Eschenbrenner, twelve years old, was brutally stabbed by an unknown masker. The boy was standing upon the sidewalk remarking upon the different costumes as the procession moved along.

GEORGE H. BUTLER, late United States Consul to Egypt, and Abraham Meade, theatre ticket seller, got into a difficulty at Nobb's Garden, New York, recently, in the course of which the former used his cane, but was removed before damage could be done. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Butler.

THE Illinois Legislature had before them lately a bill granting $20,000 to the completion of the Douglas monument on the Fort Wayne Road, near Chicago. But who virtually killed it. Douglas made Illinois a monument of prosperity and greatness among States, her name known in the world, yet she refuses a paltry monument to him!

NEWSPAPER whose female candidates for school offices have been elected no longer head the victorious announcement with the defiant rooster, but a modest hen complaisantly broods over the glad tidings. Whether the class typified by this domestic fowl will in future contentedly brood over anything but political success is becoming a question of vital importance in the social world.

SCIENTIFICALLY speaking, the Siamese twins belong to the class of "monsters." Popularly speaking, their wives seem to belong to the same class. One of the Philadelphia doctors engaged on the autopsy says that they undoubtedly intend to make a show of the bodies, and the object of the restrictions placed upon the doctors is to keep their show from being spoiled.

ONE of the funniest things in nature is a council of fashionable youths over a new coat just brought home. The inspection of the cloth, bindings and distance of buttons, anxious examination if the shoulders are wide enough, the patting in the back, and walking off in suspense to decide the final question whether the "tails split," are enough to set a woman off in unextinguishable laughter.

AT a largely attended meeting of the Boston Board of Trade and merchants it was unanimously voted to appeal to President Grant to re-appoint Collector Russell, who, it is understood, consents to the arrangement. Resolutions and petitions against the confirmation of Mr. Simmons were agreed upon, and will be forwarded to President Grant and the Massachusetts delegation in Congress.

THE Philosophers of India once possessed a book so large that it required a thousand camels to carry it. A king desired it abridged, and certain scholars reduced it so that it could be carried by a hundred camels. Other kings came, who demanded that it should be diminished still more, until at length the volume was reduced to four maxims. The first of these maxims bade kings to be just; the second prescribed obedience to the people; the third recommended mankind not to eat except when they were hungry; the fourth advised women to be modest.

AN old cook, a Frenchman, who says that he recently tasted Welsh rarebit, for the first time, in Philadelphia, gives the following recipe for making French rarebit, which he thinks will be found a great deal better than the Welsh: Take three ounces of cheese, cut in small, square pieces, and set it to fry with a little piece of butter. When your cheese begins to melt, have three eggs beaten up with salt and pepper. Pour them upon your cheese. Stir and roll it into a sort of muff, and take it off. The whole operation should not take more than one or two minutes.

THE wives of a couple of topers of Cameron, West Virginia, recently proceeded to the saloon and grocery of one Hendricks, remonstrated with him, and warned him not to again sell whisky to their husbands. Hendricks used violent language and ordered the women away. They went off, procured reinforcements, and marched toward the kegs. Hendricks got a revolver, but one of the women gave him a feeler near the ear with a poker and the subsequent proceedings interested him no more. They then knocked in the heads of the whisky kegs and mashed bottles to their heart's content. The saloon keeper afterwards brought suit, and on a hearing of the case the women were discharged with costs to prosecutor.

STEPHEN RAYMOND, charged with being one of the ringleaders of the band who operated in Wall street, New York, and elsewhere last summer, with forged securities, has arrived in New York from England, in charge of a private detective, and is now in the Tombs. The gang passed over five hundred thousand dollars' worth of forged bonds on the New York Central and Buffalo & Erie Railroads, and were about to throw on the market a vast number of fraudulent bonds on the Western Union Telegraph Company, when detected. Dr. Alvah Blaisdell, who is notorious from having his name associated with the Cunningham-Burdell murder, and who served a short time in Sing Sing for running an illicit whisky distillery, has also been arrested. It is alleged that a large number of the bonds were prepared in his house.


**Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,**

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1863.

ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,251 56.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinny, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—John M. Bethey.

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

Lavielle's Lavielle's Lavielle's Lavielle's
Lavielle's Lavielle's
DR. LAVIELLE'S GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.
A SURE CURE.
BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.

They instantly give relief from the most intolerable pain, but when the patient has kept his bed for months, one box will frequently carry off the attack in two or three days; in many cases of extreme torture relief has been obtained in two or three hours. Kept and for sale at

JOSEPH BROWNE'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.


### PERSONAL.

EX-PRESIDENT BAEZ, of San Domingo, has gone to Washington.

IT IS said that the widow, daughter and son of G. P. R. James, the novelist, are living at Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

MRS. JANE G. SWISSHELM had another letter in the *Tribune*. Is it necessary to add that it is about the Indians?

AMONG the skeptics on the story of Dr. Livingstone's death is Sir Bartle Frere, who denounces it as "almost wildly improbable."

THE wife of James M. Mason, ex-United States Senator and Confederate minister abroad during the rebellion, died near Alexandia, Va., on Saturday.

THE Springfield *Republican* suggests the name of Charles Francis Adams as a candidate for the Presidency in 1876, and the St. Louis *Globe* raises the objection that Mr. Adams slandered Abraham Lincoln in his memorial address on Mr. Seward, and hence will have very small following in the West.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury has conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. John Shaw Burdon, who is shortly to be consecrated to be a bishop for North China; and on the Rev. Edward Sargent, on the ground of his eminent service in the mission field in India, and of his contributions to the literature of that country.

SEABROOK, N. H., has 396 names on its poll list, and 79 different names. The town is chiefly composed of a very few families. The Eatons come first, numbering 54; Dows, 31; Chases and Browns, each 22; Waltons, 18; Smiths, 15; Lockes, 14; Felches 13; Boyds, 11; Southers, Knowleses and Rowes, 11 each; and Beckmans, 10. These 14 families have 272 out of 396 votes.

AN imposing ceremony took place recently at the Palace of Teheran, in the presence of all the princes and dignitaries of the kingdom. The Shah publicly presented a diadem of great value to his favorite wife, (who is understood to have been one of the chief promoters of the intrigue against the ex Grand Vizier), and at the same time decreed that she should bear the title of Melik Afak, "The Universal Queen."

ONE of the hardest worked men in Washington is General Babcock, the President's private Secretary. He blends traits that seldom unite—great executive force with urbanity and politeness. His door stands open. All comers who have business with the Executive Department are met, and their calls at once attended to. The pathway to the President's room is through that of General Babcock. He is run down all day. But he is as cheerful and polite to the last comer as to the first. Not alone in this department is he the right man in the right place.

GOV. MOSES, of South Carolina, is a most unfortunate man. Owing to some curious defect in his mental construction, whenever he sits down to write he is full as likely to use the exact language of some one else as he is to invent any of his own. He sent a message to the Legislature recently, and a striking passage from Macaulay slipped into it in the most accountable way. The other day he put the unregenerate among his constituents to shame by delivering an eloquent lecture on "Religion," but its beneficial effect has been a good deal weakened by the discovery that it was an almost literal transcript from a sermon by the Rev. Robert Hall, of London, on "Modern Infidelity."

### NEW ZEALAND LEGISLATURE.

**Admission of Native Representatives — Speech of a Maori on Marrying a Deceased Wife's Sister.**

The experiment of admitting the aboriginal natives of New Zealand into the local Legislature has not been an unqualified success. The Maori representatives are usually to be found swelling the ranks of the Ministerial supporters, for the sake of any little crumbs that may fall in their way; and ill-natured members of the Opposition hint that when no other argument can procure their vote the present of a few sticks of tobacco has never been known to fail. But in a recent debate in the Legislative Council at Wellington upon the much-vexed question of marriage with a deceased wife's sister, a chief of high rank, whose name, as given in the official report, is Mr. Ngatata, made the following free and independent remarks: "What had been spoken about that day was right. Marriage with a deceased wife's sister was a Maori custom, and had been an old custom among his ancestors. When a wife died a man could marry the sister, who would be able to take care of the children, lest he should marry a strange woman who would take no care of the children. It is the Maori law, it was the law in times past, and is so up to the present time. He was in that position. His wife died and he married her sister. He would vote for the bill." Notwithstanding the arguments of Mr. Ngatata, the measure was rejected by 15 to 8 votes.

**A Cheap Hearty Meal.**

If it is true that a hearty meal can be obtained for two cents, as a Boston paper remarks can be done, the suffering of thousands in New York and other cities can be mitigated at comparatively little cost. It is claimed that three cents' worth of oat-meal, milk costing the same sum, and sugar enough to sweeten it, will give a hearty meal to six persons for twelve cents. Properly prepared oat-meal possesses more bone and muscle-making material than any other food that can be purchased for the same money, and, though but little appreciated in this country, forms the staple food of a brawny race, remarkable for their devotion to athletic amusements,—the Scotch. The fact that oatmeal possesses a large amount of nutriment has long been proclaimed by scientific men, and, in view of the destitution existing among the unemployed, it might be substituted for more expensive, and for less nutritious food with excellent effect.

**The Women's Liquor War.**

A census of the work done by the women's temperance crusade in Ohio shows that in twenty places where the movement has been in progress daily since December 22, eighty-two saloons have been closed and twenty drug stores have agreed not to sell liquor except on prescription. Since the date of this report the number of closed saloons has been considerably increased. A sensible diminution of the wholesale liquor trade is observed in Cincinnati. Liquor men are in anxious consultation about the best way to meet their enemies. No public action has been taken, but there is evidence that offers have been made to furnish liquors free to those who are subject to attacks from the ladies.


TO RUPTURED PEOPLE.

To the general public the subject of rupture or bubonocele is a matter of very little interest. To one-sixth of the male portion of the community, however, it is a matter of grave and serious import, as that proportionate number are afflicted with that direful malady. Many of those afflicted are hardly aware of the fact that they are so; and there are others again who are apt to mistake rupture for some other disease, and again some other disease for rupture. In a displacement of the kind of which we are writing it is a serious fault to be in error. A delay of one day in procuring medical relief has often been at the expense of a life. Those who read this, will thank us for the knowledge of the fact, that there is a relief in every case, and a cure in many cases, in which a cure may be thought impossible. We invite all persons who are ruptured or who suspect themselves to be so, to call and procure the right kind of an appliance or ascertain if an appliance is necessary. Trusses at lower prices than anywhere in the city, at DR. KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street. Office private.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**Hutchison & Co.**

Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

**WM. M. FABER,**

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

**WILLIAM SEMPLE**

A Splendid Assortment of
Furnishing and Fancy Goods,
SUCH AS
Hamburg Edgings,
Embroideries, Laces,
Trimmings,
Ribbons, Scarfs,
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Ladies' Silk
Handkerchiefs,
Linen, Lace,
and Lawn
Handkerchiefs.

HATS AND BONNETS.

Ribbons and Flowers,
Pillow Shams and Sheets,
Tucked and Embroidered.

LADIES' AND MISSES'
FINE MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' and Misses'
Chemise, Night Gowns.
Infants' Embroidered
Robes and Short Dresses.
Ladies' White and Colored
Shirts and Waists.
Suspenders, Braces,
Collars, Neck Ties, &c.

Departments All Full.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

SPRING GOODS.
197 AND 199 PENN AVE.

SILKS.

We have just opened our new lines of
Black and Fancy Dress Silks
For the Present season, to which we invite the attention of buyers. Our
BLACK SILKS
are of the very best makes, including "GOLDEN 'S HEEL" and C. J. BONNET & CO., CASHMERE De LOIE. All at
Reduced Prices.

IN FANCY STRIPED SILKS
We offer Choice Styles at less than last season's prices.
Plain Dress Silks,
In all new Dark Shades, and in Evening Tints.
BLACK TORQUOISE, AND
BLACK GRAS DE SUES,
For Trimming.

New Hamburg Embroideries.
New Style Linen colars and Cuffs.
Ladies' Hemstitch Handkerchiefs.
Latest Novelties in Ladies' Neck Handkerchiefs and Neck Ties.
Fine French Corsets.
Ready Made Muslin Undergarments of Superior Quality and Finish.
French Cotton in every plain and striped.
Real Bobbinet Hosiery.
Merino Underwear, Silk Underwear.
White Piques, Irish Linen.
Striped Linen, Tucked skirting.

NEW GOODS EVERY DAY,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVENUE.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
HENRY McCALLUM,
CARPETS.
NO. 51 FIFTH AVENUE.
CARPETS
REDUCED!
Brussels, Very Low.
Tapestries, Very Low.
2 and 3 Plies, Very Low.
Ingrains, Very Low.
Oil Cloths, Very Low.
Window Shades Very Low.
Mattings, Very Low.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
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THE OPPORTUNITY
Presents itself to consumers to reap a benefit out of the ruin brought on the manufacturers by the panic in prices. All Goods at
Much Lower Prices
THAN HERETOFORE.
Bargains in
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, &c.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
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LANE BROTHERS
WHOLESALE HARDWARE
POCKET KNIVES,
Knives and Forks,
SPOONS, SCISSORS,
AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS,
Hinges, Nails, Files, etc.
Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Cor. Liberty & Sixth Streets.

FURNACES, RANGES,
MANTLES, GRATES, &C.
JAMES OLD,
193 LIBERTY STREET.

MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 52 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS

## FINANCIAL.


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And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL, - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
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**SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,**
14 Smithfield Street,
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CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.
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Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

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CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000
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Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
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**International Bank,**
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CAPITAL, - - $200,000.
Pays Interest on Deposits.
5 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.
Special agreements relating to interest made.
Notes and Bills Purchased.
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James Irvin.


**DAILY GAZETTE.**

## FINANCIAL.

**Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.**

OFFICE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
THURSDAY, Feb. 19, 1874. }

There are indications of a gradual and steady recovery of the demand for money, and the banks are finding more use for their surplus funds. Several branches of business are opening up and full activity and the usual relations between the manufacturers and the banks, in a busy season, will be apparent once more.

In Philadelphia, he situation is practically unaltered from last week. Currency continues in good supply, and the demand for paper from all legitimate trade sources is good, as well at bank as on the street. Whether the demand for money is on the increase or not, is difficult to say, but it is quite certain that it has not yet reached a point which justifies lenders in increasing rates. Strictly first-class two-name paper, three and four months to run, is quoted at 6 per cent., strictly first-class single-name paper 7@8 per cent., loans on Government collateral at 5@6 per cent., and on second-class bonds and stocks at 7@8 cent. Good business paper is in demand at almost all the banks.

After the flurry in the stock market, noted yesterday, there was a steady market, with much change in values. The tendency of the market is downward, except in special instances, owing to the effort of holders to realize.

The Philadelphia bank statement of the past week show a decrease in specie of $185,053 and in reserve of $85,181. The deposits fell off $469,271 and national bank notes $115,257. The loans increased $408,733 and the circulation $21,346. The reserve to liabilities compares favorably and shows the banks in good condition. The business at bank was quite large, showing an increase in clearings of $302,-905 and in balance of $590,373.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

| | Tuesday. | We'day. |
|---|---|---|
| Gold closed at | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| U. S. 5-20s—1881—coupons | 120 | 120½ |
| 5-20 1867 | 118¾ | 118¾ |
| 5-20s, 1868 | 120 | 12 |
| " 1865 | 120¾ | 120¾ |
| " 1865 new. | 119¼ | 119¾ |
| " 1867. | 120¾ | 120¾ |
| " 1868—coupons. | 119¾ | 119¾ |
| 10-40's | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| 6-5-20's—coupons | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| Currency 6's | 116¾ | 116¾ |
| New 5 per cents | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| RAILWAYS. | | |
| New York Central | 104 | 104¾ |
| Erie | 48¾ | 48¾ |
| B. B. & E. | 2 | 2 |
| Pt. Pref. | 66¾ | 66¾ |
| Do. preferred | 73¾ | 73¾ |
| Michigan Southern | 82 | 82¼ |
| Do. Central | 9 | 91 |
| North Western Common | 58¾ | 59 |
| Do. preferred | 75¾ | 75¾ |
| Rock Island | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| Cleveland & Pittsburgh | 87¾ | 87¾ |
| Pacific Mail | 42¾ | 42¾ |
| Western Union Telegraph | 77¾ | 78 |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 30¾ | 30 |
| Illinois Centrals | 134¾ | 134¾ |
| Toledo & Wabash | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| Harlem | 131½ | 134 |
| Chicago and Alton | 111¾ | 111¾ |
| Adams Express | 96 | 95 |
| American Express | 64 | 64¾ |
| U. S. Express | 73 | 71¾ |
| W., Fargo & Co. Express | 77 | 77 |

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

| | Tuesday. | We'day. |
|---|---|---|
| Penna. Central | 51¾ | 51¾ |
| " scrip | 97¾ | 98 |
| Reading | 57¾ | 57¾ |
| United Cos. of N. J. | 124 | 125¾ |
| Old Creek | 17¾ | 17¾ |
| Lehigh Valley | 60 | 58 |
| A. V. R. R 7-30 | 93 | 92 |
| Central Transportation | 42¾ | 43¾ |
| Empire do. | 14½ | 15 |

NEW YORK, February 18, 1874.

The Treasury disbursements were $190,000 and the customs receipts $463,000. The produce exports for the week amounted to $4,345,-590. Money closed at 4 per cent. on stocks and 3 on Governments; prime business paper 6. Sterling was very dull at 4½@4¾ for sight and 4874@488 for sight. Gold ranged 112¾@112¾, and closed at 112¾. The carrying rates were 2@4½ to flat for borrowing. The clearings were $48,000,000. State bonds were quiet; Tennessees, old and new, were steady. Governments closed firm and steady. Stocks opened strong, and continued to advance until the second board. During the afternoon a reaction of ¼@¾ occurred, but in final dealings the market was strong, at prices generally at the highest point of the day. The advance was ¼ to 2¾. Harlem making the greatest advance. Next followed Western Union and Wabash. The other Vanderbilts, St. Paul and Union Pacific were also strong. The stockholders of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway have been notified to be particular not to assign or dispose of their proxies without knowing the directors to whom they will be voted. The stock sales between ten and two amounted to 112,000 shares, of which 37,000 were Western Union, 14,000 Union Pacific, 10,000 Lake Shore, 10,000 Northwestern, and 5,500 Harlem. The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange were in session on the forged dollar business. Nothing definite was made public. A pamphlet is circulated by a foreign banking firm, addressed to the first mortgage bondholders of the New York and Oswego Midland Railroad, proposing foreclosure and reorganization of the company under the first mortgage. The firm represents two millions of bonds held by foreigners, with whom American bondholders to the amount of one million and a quarter have united.

*Governments.*—U. S. coupons, 1881, 120¾; 5 20's '62, 118¾; do. '64, 120¼; do. '65, 119¾; do. '65, new, 120¾; do. '67, 119¾; 10-40's, 120¾; new 5's, 113¾; currency 6's, 115¾.

*State Bonds.*—Missouri, 94¼; Tennessee, old, 86¾; do. new, 86¾; Virginia, new, 40; do. old, 37; North Carolina, old, 28; do. new, 18.

*Stocks.*—Canton, 75; Western Union Telegraph Co., 76¾; Quicksilver, 33½; Adams Express, 96; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 77; American Express, 64¾; United States Express, 71¾; Pacific Mail, 42¾; New York Central, 104¾; Erie, 46¾; do. preferred, 76; Harlem, 134; do. preferred, 120; Michigan Central, 91; do. preferred, 87¾; Northwestern common 59; do. preferred, 75¾; Rock Island, 107¾; New Jersey Central, 107¾; St. Paul, 46¾; do. preferred, 74½; Toledo & Wabash, 5¾; do. preferred, 72; Fort Wayne, 93¾; Pierre Hanne, 14; do. preferred, 32; Chicago & Altou, 111¾; do. pref. 114; Ohio & Mississippi, 33; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 87; Burlington & Quincy, 111; Lake Shore, 84½; Panama, 313¾; Illinois Central, 106½; Union Pacific, 36¾; Central Pacific, 96¾; Union, 80¾; Hartford & Erie, 2; Delaware & Lackawanna, 111¾.

LONDON, February 18—5 P. M.—Consols 92¾@93¼; U. S. Bonds: 5 20s '65, 109¾; do '67, 109¾; 10 40s, 103¾; new 5s, 105¾.
PARIS, February 18.—Rentes 68f 80c.

**Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Bloomes.**

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. S. LISBEE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spang C & Co. m | 3 | Nimick and Co. m | 27 |
| Byers McC & Co. m | 12 | J W Porter. m | 3 |
| J Painter and Son. m | 1 | Caughey and H. m | 5 |
| Zug & Co m | 3 | Graff B & Co m | 2 |
| Isabella Furnace. o | 3 | Pgh Fge & I Co. | 2 |
| L Peterson Jr. m | 1 | Lindsay & McC m | 8 |
| Total | | | 41 |

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| McKnight D & Co. o | 2 | Reese G & Co. o | 2 |
| Pgh Rolt Co. o | 2 | Lucy Furnace. o | 2 |
| Shoenberger B & Co. o | 15 | Lloyd & B. p | 1 |
| Isabella Furnace. o | 10 | Caugney & H. o | 2 |
| W Clark & Co. p | 5 | | |
| Total | | | 41 |

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J Moorhead. m | 7 | Caughey and H. b | 1 |
| Nimick & Co. m | 7 | Lloyd & B m | 1 |
| Total | | | 16 |

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R R.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Robinson R and Co. m | 5 | J Moorhead. m | 1 |
| Phillips N & Co m | 1 | Lewis O & P m | 3 |
| Total | | | 13 |

## COMMERCIAL.

**Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.**

**PITTSBURGH MARKETS.**

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
WEDNESDAY, February 18, 1874. }

Trade, while it is quiet and devoid of any features particularly new or important, is nevertheless, as a general thing, satisfactory, and notwithstanding the demand for all the leading staples is restricted wholly to supplying immediate wants, there is, nevertheless, a very fair business in the aggregate. Money matters continue comparatively easy, more so than at this time last year; borrowers for legitimate business, with proper securities, have no difficulty in obtaining all the funds they want, although there is always, no matter how easy money is, some complaint in regard to collections, as there are always those who are hard up. In Pittsburgh the market remains quiet and unchanged: $2.50@3 ₩ bri. for common to medium, and $3.90@4 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—@@12c ₩ gallon.

BEANS—Quiet and unchanged: $2@2.25 ₩ bushel, as to quality.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is quotable at 3½@3¾ lb to the trade, and 3¾@4 in a jobbing way.

BUTTER—Dealers generally report the market as being a shade easier, under the influence of increased receipts, but this fact there has been no quotable decline in prices. We continue to quote choice at 30c; prime to choice.

CHEESE—The market continues firm and the recent advance is fully sustained; prime Ohio is held at 16@16¾ to the trade, and 17@17½ in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—Selling in a regular way at $10@12 ₩ bbl, as to quality.

COUNTRY LARD—@@9c ₩ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples are in moderate supply but the supply is fully equal to the demand, and prices remain as last quoted, 2½@2¾. Pickled unsalable at any price.

EGGS—All the leading markets have been reported dull and weak for some days past, and as might be expected, our market is sympathizing, although there has been no quotable change in prices as yet. We continue to quote spring wheat flours at $7.00@7.50, the outside figure for choice. Minnesota $6.25@6.50 for red winters, and $9@10 for white. Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.

GRAIN—Trade continues quiet and the markets are weak, with increased offerings, as holders are more anxious to realize, although within the past 24 hours there has been but little change in prices. Winter Wheat continues quiet and unchanged, but little offering and not much call for it; red, $1.50@1.60, and white $1.65@1.70. Oat market is weak, although holders generally, in view of the fact that they can be replaced as yet by little, if any, lower, are refusing to make any material concessions in order to effect sales; may be quoted at 52@53c, as to quality. Ear Corn in fair supply but unchanged, 67@70. Shelled, 71@75. Rye, $1.00@1.05.

GROCERIES—There is a moderate inquiry for the leading staples, and while offering and the demand is mainly for small lots to supply immediate requirements there is nevertheless a very fair business to be accomplished. Sugars are quiet and weak in the east, and it is said that further concessions would have to be made to effect sales of any magnitude. Sugars firm, and the same is true of Molasses; the stock of the former is said to be very much reduced as compared with the corresponding time last year.

SUGARS.—Patent Cut Loaf, 13½; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11½; Standard A, 11c; B, 10¾; Ex. C, 10; Circle C, 9¾; Granulated Extra C, 9¾; Franklin No. 2 Extra C, 9¾; Yellow Sugars, 8 3-4a 9; Golden, 8½.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio, 22@23; good to prime, 20@21; fair, 18@19. Roasted 1 pound packages, 25c; lower, 24c.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 80c; fair to prime old, 70@75.

SYRUPS—Extra Choice, 60c; Prime, 55@58c; Amber, 50@55; lower grades, 35@40, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Patna, 8¾c; Rangoon, 6¾@7c.

HOMINY—$3.25@3.50 ₩ bri.

HAY—The market for baled continues quiet and unchanged, ranging from $18@22 ₩ ton, as to quality.

ONIONS—$6@7 ₩ bri—Dull.

POTATOES—Prime Peach Blows and Early Rose, $1.25 ₩ bushel on track, and $1.30@1.40 in jobbing way.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 10@12; Turkeys, 15@16; Ducks, 12@15.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar Cured Hams, ₩ lb, 13c. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 9½; Sugar cured Breakfast Bacon, 12 cts. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 10c. Pickled Corned, $7.50 ₩ dozen. Bacon Shoulders, per lb, 8½c. Bacon Rib Sides, 9½c. Bacon Short Rib Sides, 9½c. Bacon Long Clear Sides, 10c. Mess Pork, $16.75 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer use, in tces, 10½. Do. put kettle, 10½c. Do. bbls 11c. Do. in 5 lb. cans, 12½c. Do. in 3 lb. pails 13½c ₩ pound. Do. in 5 lb. pails, 13. Do. in 5 lb. pails, 13½. Do. in 5 lb pails, 14c. Ham Sausage, 10c.

RAGS—Woolen very dull, quoted at half a cent per ₩; Cotton still quotable at 3¾@3½c.

SEEDS—In the absence of sales, prices of Flax Seed continue very meagre, and crushers are taking all that offers at $2.15. Clover Seed is still quoted at $5.75@6, and Timothy at $3.50@$3.75.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.90 ₩ bri, by the car load, and $1.50 in a jobbing way.

TALLOW—6¾@7¼c ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Higgwines, $1.09@1.03 ₩ gallon.

**PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.**

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, }
WEDNESDAY, February 18, 1874. }

Following are the arrivals of the different kinds of stock from and including Sunday to until noon to-day, and in order to afford a comparison we append those of the corresponding time last week:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sunday. | 33 cars | 22 cars | 8 cars |
| Monday. | 75 " | 14 " | 21 " |
| Tuesday. | 51 " | 14 " | 21 " |
| Wednesday—till noon | 29 " | 12 " | 21 " |
| Total | 188 " | 61 " | 54 " |
| Same time last week | 283 " | 97 " | 40 " |

FREIGHTS.

Since the date of our last report there has been a further reduction in freights from here eastward, which, if we are not mistaken, are lower now than they ever were before. Following are the prevailing rates at this writing:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 44 per car | 80 per car | 80 p car |
| Philadelphia | 35 " | 38 50 " | 31 50 " |
| Baltimore | 35 " | 38 50 " | 31 50 " |

CATTLE.

Trade was rather quiet on Monday and Tuesday for which there was good cause; the majority of the regular eastern buyers did not put in an appearance until last night and this morning, and then holders had their ideas up considerably, which, of course, was not without its effect in curtailing the demand. This morning the market opened up pretty lively, and that it continued so until noon was evident from the fact that the sales footed up 615, whereas the sales of Monday and Tuesday combined, only aggregated 253 head. As will be seen, the arrivals were comparatively light, 61 cars being one less than the corresponding time last week, and there were a larger proportion than usual of through cattle, from which it follow that there must have been but a diminished supply of market cattle. Holders were not long in finding out this fact, the inclination was in their favor, and they did not hesitate to mark up prices from 25 to 50 ₩ cwt, the former on common to medium, and the latter on the finer grades, and we were informed by salesmen that sales had been made fully warranting the advance in question. The further reduction in freights was also in favor of the selling interest, buyers alleged that it did them no good, that they had to pay the 25 cts additional for their stock. As will be seen, 840 ₩ car is now the rate from here to New York, and $35 to Philadelphia.

QUOTATIONS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Extra native steers, 1,500 lbs | 6.5@6.75 | |
| Prime native steers, 1,300@1,400 lbs | 6.00@6.25 | |
| Prime native 1,200@1,300 steers | 5.85@5.87 | |
| Good native steers, 1,000@1,100 lbs | 5.50@5.75 | |
| Fair to medium 900@1,000 lbs | 5.00@5.50 | |
| Good 800@900 stockers | 4.00@4.50 | |
| Old cows, bulls, etc. etc. | 3.00@3.50 | |

SHEEP.

The arrivals up to this writing, although fair, were not so much in excess of the same time last week, and with, if anything, an increased demand the market was active, and that too, at a further advance. The most of the offerings were of the better grades, and the demand is mainly for this kind, scalawags continue in light supply, although fully equal to the demand, and are very generally want good stock at this season of the year. Hazlewood and Brankstone sold two cars of prime Ohio fine wool at 7½c, and eight cents was ps d for a small bunch of extra.

QUOTATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Open wool 120@140 lbs | 7.75@7.62½ |
| Open wool 100@110 lbs | 6.75@7.00 |
| Open wool 80@90 lbs | 6.25@6.50 |
| Fine wool 110@130 lbs | 6.75@7.7 |
| Fine wool 80@90 lbs | 5.50@6.00 |

HOGS.

The arrivals up to this time have been comparatively light, 34 cars less than during the corresponding time last week; there is no improvement to note in quality, the great proportion of the receipts and offerings consisting of very common pigs for which the demand is very limited, and prices have further declined. The market for all grades, except choice Philadelphias, has been dull; there has been, however a half dozen cars purchased thus far for shipment to New York; the destruction by fire of the new yards, there, has caused the trade to drop very materially for shipment to that point, and while this will be only temporary, it is not without influence in depressing our market at the time. Furthermore the lenten season is now near at hand, and as usual there will no doubt be a large falling in the consumption of fresh pork, hence we may look for a diminished demand for hogs. The eastern markets, according to latest advices, are pretty well filled, and in an unsatisfactory condition for the selling interest, and the general outlook at the present writing warrants the prediction that prices within the next few days, for all grades, are destined to rule lower although the decline will no doubt be greatest in the common and medium grades.

QUOTATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Philadelphia hogs | 6.40@6.50 |
| Fair to prime Yorkers | 5.2@5.40 |
| Fair to good mixed | 5.7@6.00 |
| Common to fair pigs | 4.00@4.50 |
| Scalawag pigs | 3.00@3.50 |

**PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.**

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
WEDNESDAY, February 18, 1874. }

The Crude market was considerably firmer, and within the past twenty-four hours, prices were advanced 20 to 25c per bri: $2 per bri. was bid to-day, whereas, yesterday it was quoted down as low as $1.75, and in one instance at least, we heard of one thousand barrels having been offered at that figure. Refined is also firmer and advancing slowly: February quoted at 15¾; March, 15¾; April, 16@16¼. The general tone of the market, for both Crude and refined at the present writing, is upward, although it may take a turn back within the next twenty-four hours.

The barrel market is quiet and unchanged; countries, $1.70; city make, $1.75.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. & WEST PENNA. R. R.

| Shipper. | Consignee. | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|
| Citizens O. W. | Taok Bros | 1,479 |
| Total | | 1,479 |

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

| Shipper. | Consignee. | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|
| McKelvy | Vesta O. W. | 629 |
| Duncan | Citizens O. W. | 476 |
| Stevenson | Peerless O. W. | 830 |
| Total. | | 1,435 |

**Cincinnati Iron Market.**

CINCINNATI, February 19—Means & Co. report as follows: The pig iron market exhibits no new features, Choice brands of foundry are scarce and held firmly, although meeting with only a moderate demand. Forge irons remain depressed, with rather a downward tendency, which must continue until an improvement takes place in manufactured iron. The crippled condition of carwheel makers generally causes an unusual dullness in cold blast metals, and the demand for lower figures has resulted in some concession, which for the present is irregular, and unreliable as quotations. On the whole the prospects of the iron trade for the coming year are not encouraging.

**Dry Goods.**

NEW YORK, February 18.—There was a marked improvement in the jobbing trade today and a freer movement in staple and fancy cotton and woolen goods from first hands. Cotton goods are steady and unchanged in price. Cheviot shirtings are more active. The *Daily Bulletin* says prints are in steady package and piece demand. Worsted dress goods are selling freely. Cottonades are active. Medium and fine fancy cassimeres and worsted coatings are in better request.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

**Chicago.**

CHICAGO, February 18, 1874.

FLOUR—Dull, with only local trade.

GRAIN—Wheat: demand fair and prices advanced; No. 1 $1.21@1.21½; No. 2 $1.19 cash; $1.20 seller March; $1.22¼ seller April; No. 3 $1.14. Corn: demand active and prices advanced; No. 2 mixed 57¾c cash; 57¾c seller March; 58½c seller April; 62¾c seller May. Oats: demand active and prices advanced; No. 2 42c cash; 42¾c seller March; 46¼c seller May; rejected 39c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1 84@84¾c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 1 regular nominal at $1.80; sales of northwestern at $1.86@1.86½; No. 3 $1.63.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and declined at $14@15 cash; $14.20 seller March; $14.40 seller April. Lard dull at $9.15 cash; seller March $9. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand and unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull; market unsettled at 95c.

**New York.**

NEW YORK, February 18.—Cotton weak at 15¾c. Flour steady and in good demand; receipts 5,000 bbls; superfine western and State $5.20@6.25; white wheat extra $7@7.15; extra Ohio $7.40@8.00. Whisky a shade easier at $1.01½. Wheat: more doing and higher; No 2 spring $1.48@1.52½; No 3 do $1.46@1.47½; No 1 Milwaukee, Minnesota and Dumth $1.57@1.60. Rye quiet at $1.07@1.08. Barley dull and nominal. Malt quiet. Corn dull; common to prime new western mixed 76@79c; high mixed and yellow western 79@80c; mixed western 59@61c; white 60@62c. Hay, hops and groceries quiet. Petroleum firmer; crude 7¾c spot. 8s April; refined 15¾c spot. Turpentine heavy at 48c. Leather firm; 27½@33c. Wool firm; domestic fleece 40@70c; tubbed 55c. Pork nearly at $15.80. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles firm; long clear 7¼@7½c; short clear 8¾@8¾c. Lard steadier at 9 7-16c. Butter firm at 25@37c. Cheese firm at 11@16½c.

**New Orleans.**

NEW ORLEANS, February 18.—Flour: shipping lots scarce and in request; superfine $5; double $6; treble $6.25@7.50; family $7.75@8. Corn: dull and lower; white 76@77c; yellow 80@83c. Oats scarce and dull; 60@61c. Bran dull; 97½@$1. Hay dull; choice $21. Pork dull; $16. Dry salt meats quiet; 6¾@8¼@8¾c, packed. Bacon dull; 7¾@9¼@9¾c. Hams 12@12½c. Lard dull and easier; tierce 9¼@9¾c; kegs 10c. Sugar dull; inferior 8½@8¾c; common 6@6¼c; fair 6¾@7c; prime 8½c; choice 9c. Molasses dull; inferior 30c; prime fermenting 45c. Whisky lower; Louisiana 99c; Cincinnati $1.04. Coffee quiet; 21½@23½c. Corn meal scarce and firm; $4.00. Cotton easy; sales 6,100 bales, including 500 yesterday; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 13¾@14¼c; low middling to strict low middling 14@15½c; middling to strict middling 15¾@16¾c; good middling 17¼c; receipts in two days 18,548; exports: continent 3,154, coastwise 309; stock 341,240; unsold 192.

**Cincinnati.**

CINCINNATI, February 18.—Cotton quiet at 15¾c. Oats dull and steady at 46@52c. Wheat dull at $1.40@1.43. Corn dull at 56@60c. Rye firm at $1.01. Barley firm; No 2 $1.80@1.85. Pork dull and nominal at 15¾. Lard dull and nominal; steam 8¾c; kettle 9@9 1-16c. Bulk meats dull and lower; shoulders 5¾c; clear rib 7¾@7¾c; clear 7¾c. Bacon dull; shoulders 6¾c; clear rib 8¾@8¾c; clear 8¾c. Hogs active; light selling at $5.80@5.85; heavy scarce at $5.90@6; receipts 2,301 head; shipments 925. Whisky: demand fair and market firm at 95c.

**Foreign.**

LONDON, February 18.—Sugar on spot 27s@27s 6d. Refined petroleum 13@13¼d.

LIVERPOOL, February 18.—Cotton a shade easier, middling uplands $1; Orleans $1¼@$1¾; sales 12,000; American 7,000; speculation and export 2,000. Pork 65s. Lard 44s 8d. Others unchanged.

ANTWERP, February 18.—Refined petroleum 32¼f.

**Louisville.**

LOUISVILLE, February 18.—Cotton easier at 15c. Flour and wheat nominal. Corn firmer at 70@74c. Oats 58@60c. Provisions quiet; pork $15.12½@15.50. Bulk meats: shoulders 6@6½c; clear rib 7@7½c; clear 8½@8¼c. Bacon: shoulders 7@7½c; clear rib 9@9½c; clear 9½@9¾c. Sugar cured hams 12½@12¾c. Lard: tierce 9¾@9¾c; keg 10@10½c. Whisky 94½c.

**Nashville.**

NASHVILLE, February 18.—Cotton steady; moderate demand; 12¾@13¾c. Flour quiet; $4.50@6.00. Wheat quiet; $1.30@1.50. Corn and Oats dull and unchanged. Lard 10c. Bulk shoulders 6½c; clear rib 8¾c; clear 8¾c, all packed. Bacon shoulders 7¾c; sugar cured hams new 12¾c. Whisky quiet at $1.00.

**Toledo.**

TOLEDO, February 18.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat: demand fair and market firm; amber Michigan $1.47½; seller March $1.48@1.49; seller April $1.52@1.53; seller May $1.58; No. 1 red $1.52½. Corn: demand fair and market firm; high mixed new 66c; low mixed new 58c; No. 2 grade new 56@64c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 49c.

**Milwaukee.**

MILWAUKEE, February 18.—Flour dull; superfine $6.25. Wheat steady; moderate demand; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.23½; No. 2 $1.21. Oats dull; No. 2 40½c. Corn steady; moderate demand; No. 2 mixed 56c. Rye demand fair and market firm; No. 1 80c. Barley stronger; No. 2 $1.66; No. 3 $1.63.

## RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede steadily at this point, with about eight and a half feet in the channel last evening. Weather clear and pleasant—all that could be desired for the transaction of out door business.

The tug Messenger from Matamoras, arrived and departed, and the towboat Iron Mountain, laid up for some time at the mouth of Beaver River, arrived.

The Esperanza for St. Louis, and Mollie Ebert for New Orleans, are announced forth with.

The Messenger from St. Louis, and Granite State from Portsmouth, are among the first boats due.

The Wild Duck is announced to take her departure for St. Louis and intermediate points on Saturday.

A Portsmouth, Ohio correspondent writes to the Cincinnati Gazette as follows: A case has recently been decided here of considerable importance to steamboatmen and shippers. Jesse Swim sued the owners of the steamer Telegraph for the value of a package of furs sent by the owner of said boat to a fur dealer in Cincinnati. Mr. Swim proved the delivery of the package to the porter and the payment of the usual fee of 25 cents. The owners of the steamer admitted their responsibility for baggage or packages left in the porter's care by passengers on board, but denied any responsibility for packages sent by a porter from one landing to another, as such action was not part of the duties of a porter, and the owners of the boat received no part of the compensation of such service. The case was strongly contested, and all decisions that could be found that were applicable to the case were quoted. Esquire Nickells took the case under advisement, and although strongly of the opinion that the owners of the boat were responsible for all freight or baggage that might be entrusted to the care of the porter, either by passengers or persons on the shore, after consultation with the best legal talent of the city, decided the case in favor of the steamer.

The Leopold: Charles David, Charles Williams, 50 bris apples, 50 bris potatoes, 5 kegs butter, 5 do lard, 10 bris pickles, Rahmer Bros, 1 car m feed, Hack & S, 30 bris flour, 225 bgs bran, C H Conway: 1 car oats, J Rhodes; 1 car bran, Hack & S; 30 bris flour, Rahmer Bros; 2 kegs butter, 5 do lard, 2 bris apples, 1 do eggs, Lob & C; 2 bris turnips, Jones & L; 7 rolls leather, G Kahn; 24 bris flour, Hill & B; 100 bris do, B H Yoskamp; 200 do, owners; 1 car barley, Fraunenhim & V.

The Bostona: Hill & Co; 1 car corn, 1 car oats, 10 half bris beer, C Kittner; 4 cases 4 machines, 2 S sewing do, 6 iron bolts, Whitmore W L & Co; 5 bris wine, J Feuglist; 6 cases 1 machine, Shipton & Co; 4 bdls frames, Pickeregill J & Co; 25 bxs soap, Mc Cready & Co; Rose, Graff & Pull, Wm. M. Fates & Co; J. S. Lyon & Co., James Marshall & Co., Allen, McKee & Co., Union Depot Hotel, Connellsville Railroad, Pennsylvania Railroad, Allegheny Valley Railroad.

The Cincinnati Gazette of Wednesday contains the following: The Exchange leaves for Pittsburgh to-day. She is a good steamboat, and is in charge of careful officers. The Tom Barrymore is now in the waters of Lake Erie, and one of bark, and returned up the river with a tow of empty barges. The Fearless, Pittsburgh to St. Louis arrived at the levee on Monday morning. The Mississippi is thus placed on the same footing as the Red, Ouachita, Arkansas and other rivers.

The St. Louis Board of Underwriters recently reversed their action in regard to sternwheel steamers in the Missouri, and the Kate Kinney leaves in that steamer without question, and cargoes will be insured on her as favorably as any other.

The May Lowry is on her way from New Orleans to St. Louis, in tow of the Yeager, the object being to save fuel and crew's wages in the up stream passage.

The Belfast is loading at St. Louis for Pittsburgh.

**IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.**

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—30 tubs butter, 25 pkgs lard, 25 bris eggs, W H Groff & Co; 8 do, 6 pkgs butter, Rahmer Bros; 1 car m feed, Hack & S; 30 bris flour, 225 bgs bran, C H Conway; 1 car oats, J Rhodes; 1 car bran, Hack & S; 30 bris flour, Hill & B; 1 car barley, Fraunenhim & V; 2 kegs butter, 5 do lard, 2 bris apples, 1 do eggs, Lob & C; 2 bris turnips, Jones & L; 7 rolls leather, G Kahn; 24 bris flour, Hill & B; 100 bris do, B H Yoskamp; 200 do, owners; 1 car barley, Fraunenhim & V.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—3 bris lard, 1 do butter, 1 do eggs, 1 do tallow, 2 do hides, 1 do sheep skins, 1 do furs, 1 do feathers, 1 do rags, 1 do bones, 1 do horns, 1 do hoofs, 1 do glue, 1 do soap, 1 do candles, 1 do tobacco, 1 do whisky, 1 do wool, 1 do peltry, 1 do sundries, 1 do dry goods, 1 do boots and shoes, 1 do hats and caps, 1 do groceries, 1 do drugs, 1 do paints and oils, 1 do books and stationery, 1 do jewelry, 1 do notions, 1 do fancy goods, 1 do toys, 1 do cigars, 1 do liquors, 1 do wines, 1 do ale, 1 do beer, 1 do cider, 1 do vinegar, 1 do pickles, 1 do fruit, 1 do vegetables, 1 do seeds, 1 do plants, 1 do trees, 1 do shrubs, 1 do flowers, 1 do roots, 1 do herbs, 1 do medicines, 1 do perfumery, 1 do cosmetics, 1 do jewelry, 1 do silverware, 1 do plated ware, 1 do clocks, 1 do watches, 1 do musical instruments, 1 do sewing machines, 1 do guns, 1 do pistols, 1 do ammunition, 1 do fishing tackle, 1 do sporting goods, 1 do toys, 1 do fancy goods, 1 do notions, 1 do hardware, 1 do cutlery, 1 do tools, 1 do implements, 1 do machinery, 1 do castings, 1 do forgings, 1 do bolts, 1 do nuts, 1 do screws, 1 do rivets, 1 do springs, 1 do axles, 1 do wheels, 1 do boxes, 1 do bearings, 1 do pipes, 1 do fittings, 1 do valves, 1 do gauges, 1 do meters, 1 do scales, 1 do weights, 1 do measures, 1 do instruments, 1 do apparatus, 1 do models, 1 do patterns

# LATEST NEWS.

## FOREIGN.

### The British Premiership Accepted by Disraeli.

### The German Reichstag Refuses Favors to Alsace and Lorraine.

#### GERMANY.

**No Favors to the Conquered.**

BERLIN, February 18.—In the Reichstag today the Bishop of Metz, who is a member, asked the President for permission to be accompanied by an interpreter during the sittings. His request was refused.

The motion offered by an Alsatian deputy that Alsace and Lorraine be permitted by a plebiscitum to decide their nationality has been rejected by an overwhelming majority.

During the debate on the proposition for a plebiscite in Alsace and Lorraine, M. Teusch, an Alsatian delegate, supported the motion in a violent speech, in the course of which he said Germany had outstripped principles which should be binding upon civilized nations. He held that the annexation to Germany was illegal. "We are sent here," he said, "to proclaim our affection for our French fatherland, and that your act of violence prevents us from regarding you as brethern."

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

**The Premiership.**

LONDON, February 18.—Disraeli to-day formally accepted the Premiership.

**Probable Composition of the Ministry.**

LONDON, February 19—6 A. M.—Many statements are made as to the probable composition of the Ministry, but nothing definite has yet been made public. It is, however, generally believed that Sir Stafford Northcote will be Chancellor of the Exchequer. Chichester Fortescue will become a peer under the title of Baron Carbingford.

**Fires.**

An extensive cotton mill in Leeds was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is estimated at $350,000. Large fires are reported in Dundee and Shields.

#### EGYPT.

**A Battle with the Sultan of Darfour.**

LONDON, February 18.—A dispatch from Khartoum, dated February 14th, says the Sultan of Darfour invaded the Egyptian territory near Bahrel Gazal, and captured a number of slaves. The Egyptian Governor, Seebia By, gave battle. The fighting lasted six hours, and resulted in the dispersion of the Sultan's army, ten thousand strong, capturing four guns and the killing of Vezir and many chiefs.

## THE INDIAN WAR.

**A Camp of Comanches Routed.**

WASHINGTON, February 18.—The War Department has advices from Texas that Lieuten ant Colonel Buell, with a command consisting of parts of companies D and G, Tenth Cavalry, and fifteen Tonka scouts, struck a small camp of Comanches on Double Mountain Fork on the 5th inst., and killed ten Indians and captured all their stock, consisting of sixty-four horses.

**Depredations by Kiowas.**

GALVESTON, February 18.—The *News'* special from Austin says six citizens of Beaver Creek, near Fort Sill, were robbed of all their horses by Kiowa Indians from their reservation. Forty head of horses and mules were stolen from ranches on the Rio Grande, thirty miles above Fort Quitman.

**The Scene of the Recent Outrages.**

OMAHA, February 18.—Thirty or forty Indians were seen on Monday afternoon seven miles above the upper crossing of Horse Shoe, by Lieutenant Allen, who, with a body of men, were gathering up the beef herd at Fort Fetterman, which had been stampeded on Sunday night. He did not dare to leave here to attack them.

Information received here to-day from Agent Saville says the war parties of Minneconjous have all gone north, burning the prairie behind them. Red Cloud informs me that a message from Black Twins has come in, and that his party will come in. He says that Crazy Horse and party will join the Minneconjous. I have told Ogallallas plainly that the army will strike these Indians, and they must choose between fighting them or us. They have chosen to stand by their agency and issues, and they can be depended on in this case. I am making efforts to unite the Ogallallas and Brules in defence of this part of the country. Flat Iron, a relation of Blue Horse, started for the Black Hills to-day, to gather information of the movements of the Northern Sioux. There are a number of Ogallallas in the north now. There are remaining a number of Minneconjous and Sansarcs in the different camps about the agency, for what purpose is not known—not a good one, I think.

Agent Saville says he supposes these Indians will be speedily punished, and requests to be advised of military movements, that he may be prepared to give information and keep the Ogallallas out of the way. He is getting all the property and white men inside of the stockades. He also requests the commanding officer at Sidney Barracks to get all the Ogallallas and Kloesie band, who are supposed to be in that neighborhood, together, and send them under military escort to the North Platte river. Gen. Ord has instructed the commandant there to do so.

Agent Howard, of the Whetstone agency, reports that the immediate danger is over, the Minneconjous leaving quietly after the issue of beef on the 14th.

## NEW ORLEANS.

**Indignation Meeting—The Recognition of the McEnery Government Demanded.**

NEW ORLEANS, February 18.—A mass meeting of citizens opposed to the present usurpation of the Government of the State was held at Exposition Hall this evening, under the auspices of the Committee of Seventy. From one thousand to twelve hundred persons were present. Several addresses were delivered and resolutions adopted.

The preamble recounts the election of 1872, the famous Durrell order, and the subsequent action of the United States authorities thereunder, and the action taken by the people in endeavoring to obtain their rights, the forbearance of the people under wrong and oppression, and declares that we repel with indignation and contempt the entirely false imputations that we acquiesce in or are content with the iguominious Government which has been illegally and wickedly set up to bear rule over us; therefore,

*Resolved*, That we shall continue our efforts to remove the intolerable burden of reproach and shame which have been put upon us by the violation of law and the Constitution, and the abuse of power, until the hope of success shall be wholly destroyed.

*Resolved*, That we claim now, at the hands of Congress, as we have in the past, the recognition of the Government elected in November, 1872, of which Governor McEnery is the head, or in default thereof that the present Government be suspended by military or provisional rule, and a new election ordered under Federal auspices, as the least that can be accorded us.

## THE ELECTIONS

**New Castle.**

**Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.**

NEW CASTLE, PA., February 18, 1874.

McBride, Republican, is re elected Mayor.

**Philadelphia.**

PHILADELPHIA, February 18.—Stokeley's majority for Mayor foots up 16,860; Republican majority for Solicitor, 12,518, and for Receiver of Taxes, 13,966. Two women in the Thirteenth ward were elected school directors on the Republican ticket. The Democrats gain members of Common Council in three wards.

Col. McClure said last night that he was cheated out of the election, and a rumor prevails that he will contest it.

**Harrisburg.**

HARRISBURG, PA., February 18.—John D Patterson, Esq., Republican, has been elected Mayor of this city by about 135 majority.

**Erie.**

ERIE, PA., February 18.—Henry Rawlshead, of the rolling mill and furnace interest of this city, was elected Mayor yesterday, carrying every ward. The citizens generally are jubilant over the result, as indicating the rapid development of our manufacturing interests.

## CHANG AND ENG.

**Report of the Autopsy.**

PHILADELPHIA, February 18. A formal report was made to-night to the Fellows of the College of Physicians relative to the autopsy of the Siamese Twins. Dr. Pancoast explained certain physiological peculiarities in the respective bodies. Prominent among these peculiarities was an excrescence of what Dr. Pancoast called a fatty cord, which extended from the mucous membranes of the stomach, to which it adnered, in the direction of, but not quite into, the band of union. There were peculiarities of the umbilical cord and liver in each body, together with many other abnormal growths rarely found in the human anatomy. Although the most important part of the autopsy has been made, the examination is not yet entirely completed. The pericardium, the membranes surrounding the heart, will be dissected to-morrow, and no doubt thorough examinations will subsequently be made of all that relates to this organ.

## WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Feb. 19, 1874.

**Probabilities for To-day.**

On Thursday, in New England, falling barometer, easterly winds and cool, clear, followed by cloudy weather.

For the Middle and South Atlantic States, continued northeasterly winds, with cloudy weather and falling barometer.

For the Gulf States, falling barometer, southeasterly winds, rising temperature, increasing cloudiness, and possibly rain on the coast.

For the Ohio valley and lake region, falling barometer, increasing southerly winds, cloudy weather and possibly rain or snow, followed in the northwest by rising barometer and cold northerly winds.

**Marine News.**

LIVERPOOL, February 18.—The steamer California, from New York, Nova Scotian, from Portland, and Samaria, from Boston, have arrived out.

PHILADELPHIA, February 18.—The steamship Vaderland, from Antwerp, has arrived.

NEW YORK, February 18.—The steamer Maas, from Rotterdam, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, February 18.—The steamer Ohio arrived to-day from Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, February 18.—The steamer City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool, has arrived.

## HOME NEWS.

**Letters Held for Postage Feb. 18, 1874.**

Mrs. Alter, City, Pa., 2c; Averill Paint Co., Cleveland, O., 3c; Kate Angier, City, Pa., 2c; W. P. Annawalt, St. Paul, Minn., 3c; Ella Briggs, Foxburgh, Pa., 3c; Esther H. Moone, Independence, Pa., 2c; Jno. Seet, Canton, O., 2c; Mrs. Sieg, Beaver Falls, Pa., 3c.

E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

**Obituary.**

Mrs. Mary Cunningham, an aged lady who has made the Church Home her residence for a number of years, breathed her last at the institution on Wednesday. She was in her eighty-first year. The funeral services will be held at St. John's church, Seventeenth ward, on Friday afternoon at two o'clock.

**Slight Fires.**

The department was summoned shortly after two o'clock yesterday afternoon by an alarm from box 2, located at the Point. A very small blaze in a frame house on First street was the cause. The damage done was slight.

A couple of hours later an alarm was signalled from box 32, corner of Eleventh street and Penn avenue. It was occasioned by the burning of some bedding in the third story back building of the house, No. 315 Penn avenue, owned by M. W. Watson. The fire originated from a defective flue, and was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss was about $100.

**An Interesting Event.**

This evening at seven o'clock, a meeting of the Pittsburgh and California Enterprise Company will be held at the office of M. S. Cassidy & Co., No. 128 Third avenue, near Smithfield street. The object of the meeting will be to make arrangements for the re-union of those who participated in the adventures of the company so many years ago. The Enterprise Company crossed the plains to California in 1849. It then numbered over four hundred. Now only about fifty can be found, but those fifty persons must find a vast amount of interesting talking to do and to listen to, when they all come together. A full attendance is requested at the meeting this evening.

**Park Savings Bank.**

We are ever willing to give due praise and commendation, where we discover the qualities which entitle to credit and approval, and we should be neglectful of duty to our readers, did we not notify them that the Park Savings Bank of 192 Federal street, Allegheny, is an institution established on a firm and reliable basis, and in every respect worthy of the full confidence and patronage of the community. Engaging in no hap-hazard schemes and projects of reckless investments, but carefully husbanding all its resources in legitimate and prudent ventures, it has secured a reputation for financial solidity and security, second to no other. Its monetary management is composed of gentlemen of well known character and ability, of undoubted integrity, and reputable and judicious financial capacity. Mr. A. N. Burchfield, the cashier, is peculiarly fitted for his position by reason of those qualities of virtue, honesty, ability and efficiency which are the *sine qua non* in such an officer.

**Attempt to Pillage.**

A bold attempt was made to rob the office of Alderman McMasters on Tuesday evening shortly after dark. The 'Squire was absent at the polls at the time and a member of his family hearing a noise down stairs, imagined it was him and went to announce supper. It seemed, however, that a man and two boys had got into the office and one of them was industriously engaged in picking the lock of the drawer where the magistrate keeps the vast stores of wealth which he accumulates daily in his business. The would-be thieves left without passing the compliments of the season, as soon as they found they were discovered. Yesterday the Alderman had occasion to disburse a few stamps but was unable to open the drawer without the help of a locksmith. The nefarious scoundrels who invaded the very temple of Fifth ward justice, had neglected so far as to get the works of the lock in almost inextricable confusion and would have doubtless made a haul had it not been for the timely interruption.

### A BRAKEMAN HURT.

**Caught Between Cars.**

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Wm. Hays, a brakeman in the employ of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, met with a serious accident at Sewickly. He was engaged in coupling cars when he missed his calculations, and was caught between two of them. When he was extricated he was brought to Allegheny City and had medical attention from Dr. Buchanan, physician of the road, who pronounced him seriously injured internally. After he had been attended to he was removed to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital.

### LAID TO REST.

**The Funeral Obsequies Over the Remains of the Late Hon. H. B. Swoope at Clearfield.**

Yesterday the funeral services over the remains of the late Hon. H. B. Swoope, were held at his former home, Clearfield. The body enclosed in a handsome metallic casket, was removed from the family residence, Hiland avenue yesterday morning at half past two o'clock, and taken on board a special car attached to the 2:50 A. M train, on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The remains were accompanied by the family and friends of the deceased from this city, by the Committee from the Pittsburgh Bar, and by a few of the personal friends of the deceased. From a dispatch received later in the day it appears that the funeral cortege which left this city was met at Tyrone by the members of the Clearfield Bar. At every station on the road between Tyrone and Clearfield, large crowds had collected to view the casket containing the remains of one whom they had long known and respected. On arriving at Clearfield, the casket was removed to the Court House, which was heavily draped in mourning, and appropriate and impressive ceremonies were held. The bells of the town were tolled while the funeral procession was moving to the cemetery. Sadness is everywhere visible, and gloom pervades the entire community. The people of Clearfield were greatly attached to the deceased, as it was here he was best known, and here he achieved many of his most notable legal and political triumphs. He rests in peace."

### DROWNED IN THE MONONGAHELA.

**Three Men Attempt to Cross the Monongahela in a Leaky Skiff—It Sinks and One of them is Drowned.**

In answer to a telegram received yesterday Coroner McCahin proceeded to the vicinity of Lock No. 3 to hold an inquest on the body of a man named John Vance, who had been drowned in the Monongahela the previous evening. The investigation developed the fact that deceased and two companions, Timothy Coehran and Michael Nugent had been up the river as far as Limetown looking for work on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway. They had gone up in the morning and returned as far as the dam some time between five and six o'clock, the whole party being more or less under the influence of liquor. On the south side of the river they found a leaky skiff and wishing to cross to a trading boat moored near the lock in order to procure more whisky, they did not hesitate in their reckless condition to risk life in the boat. They succeeded reaching a point about about midway between the two shores when the skiff, an old, almost water logged craft, sank and the three occupants were in a moment at the mercy of the ice cold water. Cochrane struck out for shore and strange to relate he was able to make it without assistance. Vance and Nugent clung to the skiff, but the former soon became so benumbed that he let go his hold and went to the bottom. Nugent, however, held on more tenaciously, and by lusty yells succeed in attracting the attention of parties on the trading boat, who put off to his relief, and succeeded in rescuing him. Nugent is in a very benumbed condition. The river was dragged immediately afterward and the body of Vance found and landed. His watch stopped at 6:28, indicating that it was at that time the boat sank. Cochrane felt the effects of his comfortable swim so little that he was up and "boozy" again by the time the Coroner arrived at noon yesterday.

Deceased was formely a section boss on the Chartiers Valley Road and resided on Penn avenue, a few squares above Thirteenth street, where he leaves a wife and seven children. The Coroner reports that Vance's overcoat contained tobacco, pipe and a half emptied flask of whisky, and that he had $9 20 and a silver watch on his person. The body will arrive by this morning's boat.

### THE MISSIONARY WORK.

**South Common Auxiliary—An Interesting Meeting.**

An interesting meeting was held in the South Common M. E Church, Allegheny, last evening, the occasion being the second anniversary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society connected with the Church. The presiding officer of the occasion was the Rev. J. W. Baker, pastor of the congregation. After the singing of a hymn—(Miss Mary Lenkard presiding at the organ)—and prayer, a literary programme consisting of four exercises, was followed out. First came the annual report of the Secretary, Mrs. Tomlinson, showing the work of the Society during the past year, and giving as statistics a membership of 88; subscribers to the "*Heathen Woman's Friend*," 12; and collections, $65. Next Miss Sophie J. Lenkard read a selection from the *Friend*, giving information concerning the work done by the general Society of the whole Church since its organization four years ago; then an essay by Miss Susie Johnson, in which the essayist contended that as woman was given to be a helpmeet to man she was not in the least transcending her sphere, when she engaged, in the great missionary work to help the parent Missionary Society of the church; and last Rev. W. B. Watkins, D. D., delivered the anniversary address,—his theme being that the missionary work among women in heathen lands could only be done by woman, and hence the great importance of this new missionary movement which had been engaging the attention and efforts of the women of the churches in the past four years.

After these exercises the society proceeded to an election of officers for the ensuing year with the following result. *President*, Mrs. J. Gatchel; *Vice Presidents*, Mrs. Riddle, Mrs. Chantler, Mrs. Mowry; *Recording Secretary*, Mrs. Tomlinson; *Corresponding Secretary*, Miss Mary Lenkard; *Treasurer*, Mrs. Lyons.

The canvass for subscriptions followed, which resulted in the bestowal of a life-membership in the General Society upon Mrs. Rev. Baker, and the addition of a number to the list of subscriptions to the *Heathen Woman's Friend*—which is the missionary paper endorsed by the organization.

The meeting was a very successful one, and seemed to infuse fresh life and enthusiasm into the auxiliary," in whose interest it was held.

**Peaches.**

Brandy Peaches, Halve Peaches, Quarter Peaches, Sliced Peaches, and Italian Peaches at Central Tea House, 205 Wylie avenue.

## CITY COUNCILS.

**The Result of Tuesday's Contest.**

The center of interest in most of the election districts on Tuesday was the contest for Councils; indeed to such a degree was this the case that the city officers' fate seemed to be a matter of secondary consideration to many.

The Eighth ward was the only one in which a colored man, J. H. Johnson, was put in nomination, and although he polled 251 votes, he was never-heless defeated. The list presented below is full except in the Thirtieth ward. Owing to the fact that the Prothonotary refused the returns of the election officers, there was more than usual difficulty in procuring correct results. Under the new law it is incumbent on him to perform this duty, but he stated to our reporter that he had received no certified copy of the act, and for that reason he declined to be the custodian of the documents.

First ward.—Select, F. Schild, R.; Common, John Cuthbert, R.

Second ward—Select, Wm. Phillips, R.; Common, J. Torrance, R.

Third ward—Select, John Shipton, R.; Common, S. P. Fulton, R.

Fourth ward—Select, John R. McCune, R.; Common, W. W. Thompson, R.

Fifth ward—Select, B. Rafferty, D.; Common, J. C. Reilly, D.

Sixth ward—Select, H. F. Dannals, R.; Common, W. J. Flynn, R.; Ed. Bindley, R.

Seventh ward—Select, Charles Jeremy, R.; Common, Samuel Mears, R.

Eighth ward—Select, John W. McGimpsey, R.; Common, John Nolan, R.; Wm. K-rr, R.

Ninth ward—Select, John Froelich, R.; Common, James Boyd, R.

Tenth ward—Select, S. Ahl, D.; Common, Geo. Smith, D.

Eleventh ward—Select, S. Barclay, R.; Common, C. C. Meyran, R.

Twelfth ward—Select, B. N. Ray, D.; Common, Thos. Rowswell, R.; Thos. McNelli, R.

Thirteenth ward—Select, Henry Metzgar, R.; Common, C. J Powers, R.

Fourteenth ward—Select, R. S. Waring, R.; Common, James B. Glass, C.; Peter Connelly, C.

Fifteenth ward—Select, J. G. Weldon, D.; Common, John A. Fox, R.

Sixteenth ward—Select J. P. Epping, D.; Common. L. J. Sheltenbrand, D.; T. J. Finnerty, D.

Seventeenth ward—Select, W. T. Taylor, D.; Common, H. E. Wainwright, R.; Robert Young, D.; W. C. Brown, R. The last named is to fill the vacancy created by the death of John Moore.

Eighteenth ward—Select, J. H. Jones, R.; Common, P. W. Seibert, R.

Nineteenth ward—Select, John G. McConnell, R; Common, P. D. Perchment, R.

Twentieth ward—Select, A. H. Gross, R.; Common, W. B. Negley, R.

Twenty-first ward—Select, James Littell, R.; Common, Wm. F. Ali, R.

Twenty-second ward—James Murray, R.; Common, D. B. Morrison, R.

Twenty-third ward—Select, Dr. C. Evans, R.; Common, Hiram Frank, R.

Twenty-fourth ward—Select, James S. Atkinson, R.; Common, Thomas O'Neill, D.

Twenty-fifth ward—Select, R. B. Brown, R.; Common, M. Kelker, R.

Twenty-sixth ward—Select, Richard Perry, R.; Common, P. Laughran, D.

Thirty-fourth ward—Select, J. D. Buckley, D.; Common, N. Fitzgerald, D.

Thirty-fifth ward—Select, J. P. McKee, R.; Common, Wm. Bell, R.

Thirty-sixth ward—Select, J. W. Bannantine, C.; Common, Joseph Lemer, C.

Thirty-seventh ward—Select, J. C. Macfarlane, Common, John Semple.

**The City Ticket.**

The following are the latest returns on the city ticket:

*Mayor.*

| *Wards.* | *McCarthy.* | *Guthrie.* | *Hershberger* |
|---|---|---|---|
| First | 287 | 139 | |
| Second | 229 | 215 | |
| Third | 157 | 137 | |
| Fourth | 169 | 261 | |
| Fifth | 99 | 382 | |
| Sixth | 405 | 236 | |
| Seventh | 335 | 193 | |
| Eighth | 431 | 155 | 15 |
| Ninth | 258 | 247 | |
| Tenth | 140 | 168 | |
| Eleventh | 400 | 196 | 6 |
| Twelfth, 1 p | 160 | 155 | |
| Thirteenth, 1 p | 224 | 108 | |
| Thirteenth, 2 p | 50 | 29 | |
| Fourteenth | 321 | 252 | |
| Fifteenth | 231 | 194 | |
| Sixteenth, 1 p | 80 | 128 | 3 |
| Sixteenth, 2 p | 129 | 33 | 12 |
| Seventeenth, 2 p | 131 | 196 | |
| Eighteenth | 49 | 91 | |
| Nineteenth | 140 | 179 | |
| Twentieth | 64 | 200 | |
| Twenty-first, 1 p | 220 | 172 | 14 |
| Twenty-second | 14 | 56 | 4 |
| Twenty-third | 158 | 165 | |
| Twenty-fourth | 255 | 75 | 2 |
| Twenty-fifth | 248 | 197 | 26 |
| Twenty-sixth | 404 | 267 | 6 |
| Twenty-sev'n 1 p | 44 | 166 | |
| Twenty-sev'n 2 p | 75 | 2 | 2 |
| Twenty-eighth | 267 | 200 | 25 |
| Twenty-ninth | 224 | 142 | 11 |
| Thirtieth | 189 | 104 | 5 |
| Thirty-first | 160 | 32 | |
| Thirty-second | 162 | 92 | 31 |
| Thirty-third | 42 | 85 | 1 |
| Thirty-fourth | 81 | 67 | |
| Thirty-fifth | 39 | 40 | |
| Thirty-sixth | 43 | 107 | 123 |
| Thirty-seventh | 107 | 70 | 15 |

*Treasurer.*

| *Wards.* | *Magee.* | *Ihmsen.* | *McGaw.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| First | 229 | 200 | |
| Second | 280 | 171 | 3 |
| Third | 157 | 137 | |
| Fourth | 370 | 233 | |
| Fifth | 403 | 107 | 9 |
| Sixth | 391 | 128 | 7 |
| Seventh | 451 | 128 | |
| Eighth | 248 | 257 | |
| Ninth | 158 | 148 | |
| Tenth | 397 | 197 | 5 |
| Eleventh | 235 | 97 | |
| Twelfth, 1 p | 390 | 187 | 2 |
| Thirteenth, 2 p | 229 | 190 | |
| Fourteenth | 154 | 173 | |
| Fifteenth | 74 | 66 | |
| Sixteenth | 223 | 111 | |
| Seventeenth | 209 | 58 | |
| Eighteenth | 265 | 135 | |
| Nineteenth | 99 | 11 | |
| Twenty-first | 172 | 131 | |
| Twenty-second | 268 | 103 | |
| Twenty-third | 235 | 211 | |
| Twenty-fourth | 75 | 2 | 1 |
| Twenty-fifth | 219 | 70 | |
| Twenty-sixth | 106 | 32 | |
| Twenty-seventh | 186 | 66 | |
| Twenty-eighth | 43 | 85 | |
| Twenty-ninth | 37 | 113 | 3 |
| Thirtieth | 44 | 40 | |
| Thirty-first | 150 | 53 | 68 |

*Controller.*

| *Wards.* | *Snodgrass.* | *Elder.* | *Morgan* |
|---|---|---|---|
| First | 211 | 218 | |
| Second | 269 | 176 | 3 |
| Third | 181 | 117 | |
| Fifth | 103 | 376 | |
| Sixth | 416 | 227 | |
| Seventh | 434 | 107 | 8 |
| Eighth | 462 | 126 | |
| Ninth | 249 | 257 | |
| Tenth | 144 | 183 | |
| Eleventh | 469 | 187 | 3 |
| Thirteenth 1 p | 243 | 93 | |
| Fourteenth | 378 | 204 | 2 |
| Eighteenth | 73 | 75 | |
| Nineteenth | 225 | 110 | |
| Twentieth | 205 | 62 | |
| Twenty-first 1 p | 271 | 132 | |
| Twenty-second | 33 | 17 | |
| Twenty-third | 179 | 123 | |
| Twenty-fourth | 278 | 89 | |
| Twenty-fifth | 388 | 69 | |
| Twenty-sev'n 2 p | 75 | 2 | 1 |
| Thirtieth | 160 | 93 | |
| Thirty-first | 106 | 32 | |
| Thirty second | 182 | 68 | |
| Thirty-third | 43 | 84 | |
| Thirty-fourth | 37 | 113 | 3 |
| Thirty-fifth | 43 | 39 | |
| Thirty sixth | 149 | 53 | 68 |

ELEVENTH WARD.

In this ward the entire Republican ticket was elected as follows.

*For Mayor.*

Wm. C. McCarthy..409 John B. Guthrie.....196

*For Treasurer.*

C. L. Magee.....397 F. L. Ihmsen.....197
H. D. McGaw, P.... 3

*For Controller.*

R. M. Snodgrass..409 Jno. A. Elder.....187
T. P. Morgan, P.... 3

*Select Council.*

Samuel Barckley...377 T. J. Blackmore....235

*Common Council*

Chas. Meyran.....387 Alex. McFarland....

*School Directors*

Jas. M. McEwen...392 Amos M. Barbin....209
James Shannon....394 Dr. J. S. Thorne....194

*Assessor.*

James McGaffin....345 Samuel Ross.....226

*Alderman.*

Jno. J. Ballard....425 Samuel Irwin.....180

*Judge of Elections.*

Wm. B. Hays, Jr...406 R. J. Kearney.....160

*Inspector.*

John Wandless....409 Jacob Byerly.....185

*Constable.*

James Chalfant....421 A. Dalgauer.....

### THE LAST BUTLER MURDER.

**A Jealous Husband Killed by one of His Employees.**

The readers of the GAZETTE will recall to mind a telegram, published yesterday, from the Sheriff of Butler county to the Chief of Police of this city, requesting the latter to keep a lookout for one John H. Wise, and stating that he had committed a murder. Yesterday particulars of the tragedy were received, and from them we learn that Wise, who is a coal digger, killed his employer, Martin Seely, on Sunday last. The murderer boarded with the victim about three miles from the town of Butler. The latter, it appears, entered the kitchen of his house on Sunday evening and found his wife showing Wise some papers. Jealousy at once overcame him and a quarrel ensued, during which he took up the poker and ordered Wise out of the house. The latter replied that he would go as soon as a settlement was reached, and during further words which ensued, Wise took a billet of wood from the fire and struck Seely over the head, knocking him down and breaking his skull almost from ear to ear. With the help of Mrs. Seely, Wise carried the injured man up stairs and put him to bed, and both remained by his bedside until his death, which occurred at three o'clock Monday morning. Wise soon after summoned some of the neighbors, to whom he spoke of surrendering himself, but changed his mind afterward, he packed his clothing and disappeared for parts unknown.

**European Steamship Arrivals Saturday.**

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph Office, at No. 123 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the Bristol line steamer Great Western, at New York; Anchor line steamer California, at Moville.

## THE ALLEGHENY ELECTION.

**Meeting of Return Judges Counting up the Vote—A Little Change in the Figures—Phillip's Majority 47.**

Last evening the Return Judges of the Allegheny election assembled at City Hall for the purpose of counting up the returns. The meeting was held in the City Clerk's office, and none but the Judges and representatives of the press were admitted. The meeting was organized by calling Mr. J. D. Walker, of the Third ward, to the chair, and designating the Reporters as Secretaries. The following judges were present:

First ward, John Louden.
Second ward, Samuel Parker.
Third ward, first precinct, J. D. Walker.
Third ward, second precinct, John Steven.
Fourth ward, first precinct, Hugh Kennedy.
Fourth ward, second precinct, John Keown.
Fifth ward, W. J. Caughey.
Sixth ward, J. B. Ross.
Seventh ward, John Bollen, Jr.
Eighth ward, D. F. Jackson.
Ninth ward.
Tenth ward, Richard Thomas.
Eleventh ward, J. W. Clement.

The absence of the Judge from the Ninth ward was noted, but after some discussion it was decided to receive the returns from the other districts, in the hope that he would turn up in the meantime. This hope, however, was not realized, and after all the other judges had reported, the case of the absentee was discussed. Finally Mr. Clement was detailed to take an officer and hunt up the missing man. After about an hour's absence Mr. Clement returned from the tour with the tardy judge and the

RETURNS WERE THEN COMPLETED

and attested as follows:

| WARDS. | Phillips. | Smith. | Fairley. | Shipley. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| First | 297 | 68 | 171 | |
| Second | 445 | 197 | 205 | 13 |
| Third, First pre | 296 | 296 | 101 | 12 |
| Third, Second pre | 26 | 286 | 302 | 9 |
| Fourth, First pre | 304 | 119 | 273 | 4 |
| Fourth, Second pre | 75 | 194 | 145 | |
| Fifth | 378 | 111 | 152 | 2 |
| Sixth | 335 | 97 | 401 | 7 |
| Seventh | 51 | 214 | 327 | 20 |
| Eighth | 62 | 53 | 153 | 4 |
| Ninth | 80 | 22 | 145 | 33 |
| Tenth | 41 | 37 | 73 | 17 |
| Eleventh | 108 | 22 | 103 | 4 |
| | 2,598 | 1,626 | 2,851 | 130 |
| Phillips over Fairley | | | | 47 |
| Phillips over Smith | | | | 972 |

This shows a slight increase over the returns as published yesterday, which is owing to the fact that one of the ward tickets were being counted in some of the districts, a few Mayoralty tickets were found among the others, where they had been put by mistake.

THE EXCITEMENT

over the election yesterday, though less intense than on the evening previous, yet ran pretty high, and the election was the absorbing theme all day. There was some talk of a "contest," but it was merely a street rumor, and seemed to have no reliable basis. One reason alleged for a contest was that election officers in the First ward had counted in sixty votes that were not numbered. It seems that these Mayoralty votes were handed in wrapped up in ward tickets, and the ward tickets were numbered, but the Mayoralty tickets were discovered at time to number it properly. There was no doubt of the votes being fair, although their reception was not regular. It seemed, however, that even if they were thrown out, the result would not be changed, as some of them were Democratic votes, and there was not enough either way to overcome Phillip's majority.

In the Third ward, and also in the Second, it is alleged that city officers served on the board, but it was generally conceded that this would hardly appear to the court as a sufficient ground for interfering, especially when it was allowed more through ignorance of the exact terms of the law than anything else. It was still further stated that in the Second ward the votes were counted during the day. In explanation of this the election officers say they never could have made the count up if they had not kept even with their work, and that they merely kept the business even but did not make any announcement of the vote until after they had closed the polls and counted what then remained They argued, and very justly too, it would seem, that the meaning of the law was to prevent announcement of the result to the public, and not to keep the officers back by preventing any count at all during the day.

These "irregularities" were discussed freely by parties interesting, the contestants are engaged in the fight, but the general sentiment was that a contest under the circumstances would be a vexatious as well as a losing game in the end.

THE WARD TICKETS.

The returns from the wards on the local ticket, in some instances, show curious transformations, and indicate that "scutting" was freely indulged in, in more than one locality. The ward returns, so far as received, are as follows:

FIRST WARD.

Select Council—J. E. McKelvey, R.
Common Council—W. Thompson, R., W. P. Bedell, D.
Director of the Poor—Joseph Neely, R.
School Directors—John Hamilton, R., C. Yeager, R.
Judge of Elections—A. L. Clark, R.
Inspector—G. W. Boggs, D.
Election Assessor—H Crawford, R.

SECOND WARD.

Select Council—Wm. H. Graham, R.
Common Council—S. D. Sholes, R., Simon Drum, R., Wm. P. Porter, D., James Wilson, R.
School Directors—Robert Hay, R. J. W Arrott, R.
Judge of Elections—Thomas Ward, R.
Inspector—John T. Brown, R.
Election Assessor—F. McIlwain, R.

THIRD WARD.

Select Council—John Huckestine, C.
Common Council—Thomas Brown, R. A. W. Erwin, R. A. J. Pentecost, R. A. W. Kredel, R. C. L. Straub, C.
Director of the Poor—Wm. Walker, R.
School Directors—F. Torrence, R. G. P. Beitstein, R.
Assessors—First precinct, R. R. Ray, Jr., R.
Second precinct, H. Bark, R.
Judges of Elections—First precinct, Samuel McBrier, R. Second precinct, M. Simon.
Inspectors—First precinct, A. Hobson, R. Second precinct, George Dierker.

FOURTH WARD.

Select Council—W. M. Shagy, R.
Common Council—W. C. Cooke, R.; S. A. Johnston, R.
School Directors—D. L. Patterson, R.; S. R. Stewart, D.
Judge of Elections—Wm. J. Caughey, R.
Inspectors—S. S. Dean, R.; A. D. Hartley, R.
Assessor—J. P. Kennedy, R.
Election Assessor—J. Campbell, R.

SIXTH WARD.

Select Council—G. M. D. Kerr, C.
Common Council—A. M. Cochran, R.; L. P. Stone, R.; Henry Gerber, C.
School Directors—Jos. Kirkpatrick, R.; John Poppinger, C.
Judges of Elections—John B. Chambers, R.
Inspectors—John H. Trimble, R.; E. A. Knox, C.
Assessor—T. A. Gilson, R.
Election Assessor—J. Hodwitt, C.
Constable—E. Gallagher, C.

SEVENTH WARD.

Select Council—C. C. Hax.
Common Council—Frank Hopf, Anton Schmitt, G. K. Biber.
School Directors—M. Hayworth, Samuel Ashworth.
Judge of Elections—George Kretz, Jr.
Inspector—S. Zang, S. Hildebrand.
Assessor—J. Eck.
Constable—V. Guntling.

EIGHTH WARD.

Select Council—Samuel Roberts.
Common Council—Paul Geshwend, Henry Nesmith.
School Directors—Jesse Sutton, James Oms - bee.
Judge of Election—John Jahn.
Inspector—Smith Walker, Wm. J. Barkley.
Election Assessor—John McDwell.
Constable—Samuel McCullon.

NINTH WARD.

Select Council—No vote between D. Davis, R., and C. Sweeney, D.
Common Council—Charles Weaver, D., Joseph Shiverton. R.
School Directors—George Barley, John Richards.

TENTH WARD.

Select Council—Henry Kreiling, R.
Common Council—J. O. S. Golden, R.; Jacob Born, R.
Directors of the Poor—T. F. Grubbs, R.
Assessor—M. Z Evans, R.
School Directors—Joseph McNaughe, R.; J. O. S Golden, R.
Judge of Elections—R. Thomas, R.
Inspector—C. Semple, R.
Election Assessor—M. Z. Evans.

ELEVENTH WARD.

Select Council—John Huckestine, C.
Common Council—Thomas Brown, R. A. W. Erwin, R. A. J. Pentecost, R. A. W. Kredel, R. C. L. Straub, C.
Director of the Poor—Wm. Walker, R.
School Directors—F. Torrence, R. G. P. Beitstein, R.
Assessors—First precinct, R. R. Ray, Jr., R.
Second precinct, H. Bark, R.
Judges of Elections—First precinct, Samuel McBrier, R. Second precinct, M. Simon.
Inspectors—First precinct, A. Hobson, R. Second precinct, George Dierker.

FOURTH WARD.

Select Council—W. M. Shagy, R.
Common Council—W. C. Cooke, R.; S. A. Johnston, R.
School Directors—D. L. Patterson, R.; S. R. Stewart, D.
Judge of Elections—Wm. J. Caughey, R.
Inspectors—S. S. Dean, R.; A. D. Hartley, R.
Assessor—J. P. Kennedy, R.
Election Assessor—J. Campbell, R.

SIXTH WARD.

Select Council—G. M. D. Kerr, C.
Common Council—A. M. Cochran, R.; L. P. Stone, R.; Henry Gerber, C.
School Directors—Jos. Kirkpatrick, R.; John Poppinger, C.
Judges of Elections—John B. Chambers, R.
Inspectors—John H. Trimble, R.; E. A. Knox, C.
Assessor—T. A. Gilson, R.
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